

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Galleries of the House
Were Filled.

THE NESTORS OF THE SENATE

MORRILL AND SHERMAN HEADED
THE SENATE PROCESSION.

The Vote of the Electoral College
For President and Vice-President
Was Counted—McKinley and Hobart Declared Elected.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House joined today with the Senate in witnessing the count of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4th, 1897, and after the announcement of the result adjourned until tomorrow.

The votes of the several States were read in turn by the tellers—Senators Lodge (Republican, of Mass.) and Blackburn (Democrat, of Kentucky), and Representatives Grosvenor (Republican, of Ohio) and Richardson (Democrat, of Tennessee),—and the result stated by Vice-President Stevenson, who presided over the joint convention. It was that Mr. McKinley had received 271 votes for President and Mr. Bryan 176; that Mr. Hobart had received 271 votes for Vice-President, Mr. Sewall 149 and Mr. Watson 27. It was stated that this was a sufficient declaration in law of the election of Messrs. McKinley and Hobart for the term stated as President and Vice-President, respectively. The proceedings were witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators that filled all the galleries, but without the crush in the building that has marked previous similar occasions.

The spectators of the count were largely the members of Congressmen's families and their intimate friends, the galleries, by resolution, having been reserved for their use. One section of about two hundred seats was thrown open to the public. The abandonment by Representative Murray, of South Carolina, of his previously announced intention to object to the counting of the vote of that State, had the effect of decreasing general interest in the proceedings.

It fell to Mr. Grosvenor's lot to announce the nine votes of South Carolina for Bryan and Sewall. As he did so an expectant silence fell on the assembly, but not a whisper of protest was heard. Mr. Grosvenor declared that the certificate appeared to be in proper form, and it was accepted.

In the hour prior to the assembling of the joint convention, the fortifications and the postoffice appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

The fortification bill carries an appropriation of \$9,178,325, or upwards of \$9,000,000 below the estimates. No new works are authorized, the bill adopted in the Fifty-fifth Congress of continuing present projects being adhered to.

The postoffice appropriation bill carries an appropriation of \$95,611,714, being \$1,833,097 below the estimates, and \$9,040,150 greater than the amount for the present fiscal year. There is an increase in the allowance for free delivery service and also for letter carriers in new free delivery offices.

The members of the Senate, headed by Senator at-Arms, Bright and Assistant Layton, appeared at the main door on the north side a few minutes before 1 o'clock and were announced by Doorkeeper Glenn. Following the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate Cox came two of the doorkeepers carrying the mahogany boxes containing the sealed electoral returns from the several States. The Nestors of the Senate, Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Sherman, of Ohio, headed the procession and took the seats immediately in front of the Speaker and to his right. The other Senators, the Representatives rising to their feet, found their places in the first four rows on the east side of the hall.

At one minute before one o'clock Vice-President Stevenson called the joint convention to order, Speaker Reed sitting at his left, and Senators Lodge (Republican, of Massachusetts) and Blackburn (Democrat of Kentucky), and Representatives Grosvenor (Republican of Ohio) and Richardson (Democrat of Tennessee), the tellers of their respective Houses, in front of the clerk's desk. Mr. Stevenson said:

"The Senate and House of Representatives have met together in joint session pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, on this day appointed for the opening of the certificates and counting of the votes for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. The certificate of the State of Alabama will be read by the tellers."

Senator Blackburn thereupon read the certificate of the vote of the Alabama electors in full, and the result announced by him—11 votes for William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and 11 votes for Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Senator Sherman—I move, Mr. President, that the reading of the formal certificate be omitted in the case of the remaining States.

The Vice-President—Unless objection is made the certificates of the remaining States will not be read, but the result will be announced by the tellers after

they have satisfied themselves of the correctness of the returns.

The tellers, then, in rotation, announced the votes of the several States. The envelopes in each case was handed to the tellers, opened and the certificate examined. This required a minute or more, the intervals being passed by the members and visitors in conversation. There were no surprises in the announcements, the electors having voted as it was expected they would when chosen last November. Mr. Grosvenor's statement that California had cast an electoral vote for "Arthur J. Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President of the United States" evoked several questions as to the accuracy of the "J." but no formal action was taken. A laugh was raised at the expense of Senator Lodge, who announced the vote of the State of Missouri as that of "the State of William McKinley," which it was not at all, its vote having gone to Bryan.

It also fell to Mr. Grosvenor to announce the vote of Ohio, which he did with a sense of satisfaction manifest to all.

The call of the States having been completed, the Vice-President said the tellers would announce the result of the vote. This was done by Senator Lodge, and delivered to the Vice President. The vote by States was:

William Jennings Bryan, of the State of Nebraska, has received 176 votes.

The vote for Vice-President of the United States is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for Vice-President of the United States is 441, of which a majority is 221.

Garret A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, has received 271 votes.

Arthur Sewall, of the State of Maine, has received 149 votes.

Thomas E. Watson, of the State of Georgia, has received 27 votes.

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate is, by law, a sufficient declaration that William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, is elected President of the United States, and that Garret A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, is elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4th, 1897, and will be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives."

"The count of the electoral vote having been announced, and the result declared, the joint convention is dissolved, and the Senate will now return to its chamber."

The statement of the Vice-President was followed by applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The Representatives again rose and remained standing until the Senate left the chamber. While they were going out the galleries emptied themselves, the whole of the union having occupied just 56 minutes.

The House at 4:55 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

A BATTLESHIP ACCIDENT

A CARTRIDGE EXPLODES AND INJURES TWO MEN.

The Manoeuvres to Begin at Once, and the Fight Will be Grand to Witness—Her First Attempt May be Made Tonight.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10.—A serious accident on board the battleship Maine yesterday was kept quiet until today. This was rendered possible by the fact that the ships are some sixteen miles away from the city and out at sea.

While a crew consisting of First Sergeant Wagner and privates Senman and Hardin were loading a one-pound gun of the Maine's secondary battery with a one-pound calibre cartridge, the cartridge exploded, injuring First Sergeant Wagner on the right hand, tearing the flesh from the bones. Part of the shell struck Hardin in the leg and has not yet been extracted.

The men are painfully, rather than seriously hurt. Senman was injured about the face.

The Indiana and Massachusetts have not yet joined the fleet. It was learned today that the manoeuvres are to begin at once, and the Dolphin, which it was thought yesterday had gone south, is probably to act as a blockade runner. It may be that her first attempt to get into the harbor past the battleships will be made tonight.

This morning a committee of citizens in charge of Collector Bryan called upon Admiral Bunce to learn his pleasure regarding the entertainments which are to be given the fleet by the city of Charleston.

The Ten Per Cent. Tax on State Banks.

Washington, Feb. 10.—William R. Trigg, President of the Richmond Locomotive Works, today appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee in support of the bill to repeal the law placing a tax of 10 per cent. on the circulation of State banks. He held that the circulation of these institutions was too small and was curtailed by this tax. In reply to a question by Mr. Cox as to what would be the effect of the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks with reference to silver in the South, Mr. Trigg replied: "I believe that if the ten per cent. tax was repealed there would not be a corporal's guard of silver men left in the South."

Looming Up.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, taking advantage of the recent break in the price of steel rails, has placed orders with different mills for 50,000 tons of rails for delivery during the year 1897. Of these orders it is understood 45,000 went to the Illinois Steel Company.

SALISBURY CITIZENS AROUSED

ON THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE LEASE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Red-Hot Resolutions Unanimously Passed Opposing Annuling the Lease—A Committee of Five Gentlemen to Wait upon the Legislature.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

SALISBURY, Feb. 10.

There was one of the largest and most enthusiastic representative citizens' meetings here last night ever held in Salisbury to give expression to views respecting the proposed legislation affecting the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. Speeches were delivered denouncing the annullment and rousing, red-hot resolutions were UNANIMOUSLY adopted opposing annulling the lease. The meeting was represented by the best citizens of the county.

A committee of five was appointed to go to Raleigh to meet the Legislature and protest against the passage of the bill and request the matter be left as it is at present.

OUR GRAVE LAWMAKERS THE MISE EN SCENE

Count the Vote That Puts
McKinley in

THE WHITE HOUSE FOR FOUR YEARS

BUTLER CAREWORN AND HAGGARD
—TILLMAN NOT SO BAD AS PICTURED.

The North Carolina Congressional
Delegation Present—Shuford Saw Holton.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Congress met in joint session today and officially declared the result of the November election. The Bryanites yielded reluctantly. They affect the belief that Bryan was elected, and hope something would happen to prevent McKinley's inauguration.

The House presented an impressive scene during the blind chaplain's fervent invocation. The assemblage, with bowed heads and white neckties, might have been mistaken for the Ecumenical Council, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a Methodist Conference, an Episcopal Convention or a Baptist Association. The Speaker's gavel, however, quickly dispelled the illusion. In a flash the mob had resumed business in the old way.

About one o'clock the Senate entered the House. As the Alabama vote was being announced Senator Butler walked in alone. After some protest and insistence he was seated between Vest of Missouri and Chilton of Texas. His haggard and careworn face was impassive until the Watson end of the North Carolina electoral vote was announced.

Senatorial courtesy is inexorable. It demands that in all public functions Senators from the State shall forget all personal differences.

Senator Pritchard was not present today on account of sickness, but the fellow who delights in looking after other people's business suggested the Senator's speedy convalescence after today's event.

The Washington elite, which embraces "the four hundred" and others, packed the galleries and manifested intense interest in the count. Trouble of some sort was apprehended by Murray, of South Carolina, who expects to be Register of Deeds in the District of Columbia, but he was busy writing when the South Carolina vote was announced. Tillman's face was radiant. He was seated between Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Gray, of Delaware, and seemed proud of the association. Irby, too, looked happy in having Massachusetts between him and Tillman. Irby is made of finer metal than Tillman, is more of the patrician; but Tillman is not the devil he is pictured. He looks a Mephistopheles, but he is not a hypocrite, and the contempt that proscribes other of his reformatory peccadilloes does not deny him congenial association, Pearson, Linney, Settle, Skinner, Woodard, Strowd, Shuford and Martin were present. Shuford saw Chairman Holton at the railroad station last night, but says the meeting was by accident in the usual way.

J. B. H.

costume of the Queen Elizabeth period, made of black velvet over red brocade. She was adorned with all her magnificent jewels, including her famous robe of diamonds.

As the guests approached, their names and characters impersonated were announced by lackeys. The walls of the reception room were covered with costly tapestries of the daintiest colors, as they changed to fall. In one corner was placed the Hungarian band, hidden behind a tower of long stemmed roses.

The guests moved from this saloon through the corridors, which had been made to represent a woodland, lit by scores of concealed miniature incandescent light s, to the big ball room. The decoration of this room was also a work of art and the illumination brilliant. At the end of the room was a balcony handsomely adorned, in which was stationed Victor Herbert's orchestra for the dance music.

It was near midnight before the Quadrille d'Honneur, the opening number of the ball, was danced. It had been organized by Mrs. Astor. John Jacob Astor was the king of the night and Mrs. Bradley-Martin the queen. They led the quadrille, at the side were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. Robert Van Cortlandt; at the opposite end Miss Gerry and J. Townsend Martin, and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mr. Lisperand Stewart. The opposite couples, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Harry Lehr; M. S. Lee Taylor and Mrs. Craig Wadsworth; Miss Lena Morton and Mr. Center Hitchcock and Miss Madeline Cutting and Mr. J. J. Van Alen.

Following this came the Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies quadrille, which was participated in by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sloan, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Alfonso De Navarro, H. D. Robbins, Worthington Whitehouse and others.

Then came the debutante quadrille, all the dancers wearing costumes of the Louis Quinze epoch. The quadrille was danced to the slow music of the minuet and the different figures were executed with grace and precision. General dancing was then indulged in. Supper was served in the Empire dining rooms. The tables were prettily decorated with roses. The cotillion after supper was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., who wore a costume of the period of Francis I. It consisted of a cloak of royal purple velvet, a coat of the same material, and richly decorated with gold embroidery. The tights were of violet silk, and he wore a hat with large ostrich feathers.

The gray streaks of dawn were struggling through the Waldorf before the last echo of "Home, Sweet Home" had died in the formal seated room, and the greatest ball in Gotham's history was ended.

There were many guests from out of town, small parties coming from San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

The Boys are Loud for Good Roads—Largest Attendance of Delegates of Any Previous Session.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Wheelmen of the highest prominence from all sections of the country were present today at the opening session of the annual assembly of the National League of American Wheelmen. The opening gun was fired in the cause of good roads, the day being devoted to the consideration of this important question as regards the highest interest of wheelmen.

The assembly opened in Jernan Hall, under auspicious circumstances, having a larger attendance of delegates and leaders from every State than at any previous one. Every State in the Union is represented, with the exception of Florida and Louisiana. It is doubtful if there will be anyone present from the latter State, but a delegate from Florida is expected to arrive during the day. At present about two hundred and fifty-three delegates and forty ex officio voters are here, being equivalent to 93 per cent. of the membership of the League. There was quite a little interest attached to one delegate in particular. This was Miss Mabel Woodberry, of Danville, Ill., who bears the distinction of being the first woman to act as a delegate in an L. A. W. assembly.

The Mecca Pilgrims Checkmated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The Russian government has forbidden pilgrimages of Moslems to Mecca through Russian territory and has forbidden Russian Christians to visit the shrines in the East. These measures are taken as a precaution against the Bubonic plague and cordons of officers have been assigned to closely watch the Russian frontiers to prevent the introduction of the plague.

A Singer Drops Dead.

New York, Feb. 10.—At the conclusion of the final scene of the opera "Martha" at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight, Armand Castelmarty, the well-known singer, reeled, and before assistance could be procured, he fell dead. Heart disease was the cause. He was 63 years old. He had the part of Tristan and had drawn round after round of applause by his superb singing and acting.

Watching the Filibusters.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Newark has arrived at Port Royal, and the Dolphin has taken her place watching for filibusters off St. Johns river bar.

TILLMAN TO THE FRONT

His Revolutionary Bill to
Control Liquor Traffic.

MILLS AND VEST DEMOCRATS

OTHERS OPPOSED TO THE PITCH-FORK MAN.

"A Principle," Said Vest, "Which I Shall not Endorse."

Washington, Feb. 10.—Before the Senate left its chamber today to participate with the House of Representatives on the solemn formality of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, the only matter which came up for consideration was Mr. Tillman's (Democrat of South Carolina) bill "Amplifying and Classifying" the existing law as to the right of State authorities to seize intoxicating liquors brought into the State.

Mr. Tillman explained that its purpose was to give to every State and Territory the right to control the liquor traffic, within its own borders, in its own way, without interference from the Federal Judiciary or any outside source. It was, he said, to amplify and clarify existing law.

Mr. S. Well (Republican of New Jersey) opposed the bill as an interference with inter-state commerce.

Mr. Mills (Democrat of Texas) also opposed it on the same grounds. He regarded it as a very dangerous step backward in the policy of the government, and one which might as well be applied he feared to woolen goods, cotton goods, iron and steel as now to liquor.

Mr. Vest (Democrat of Mo.) said that he, also, would be compelled to vote against the bill as going a step in advance of any legislation ever had in this country in restriction of the right of Congress to regulate commerce among the States.

The effect of the pending bill, he said, was to confine every resident of the State of South Carolina to the use of liquor distilled in that State, and so to create a monopoly.

"I confess that," said Mr. Tillman, "then that is a principle which I shall not endorse." Mr. Vest exclaimed:

The Vice-President interrupted the discussion at ten minutes before one and directed the Sergeant-at-arms to proceed to execute the order of the Senate relative to the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of opening and counting the votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Vice-President, attended by the Secretary of the Senate and officials bearing the boxes which contained the certificates, placed himself at the head of the procession of Senators, which took its way over to the hall of the House of Representatives. Two Senators only remained in the chamber—Hill, Democrat, of New York, and Turpie, Democrat, of Indiana.

After the Senate returned to its chamber the Nicaraguan Canal bill came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Morgan (Democrat of Alabama), recognizing the impossibility of its passage this session, withdrew it, giving notice, however, that he would introduce it at the extra session, and would press it to a vote. He made a long last speech upon it, in which he imputed the obstacles in which the canal project had met to British intervention. And he warned Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State under the next administration, that if he had the combined wisdom and skill of a Metetrnich and a Talleyrand, he would, in any negotiations for a canal treaty, be overmatched "by those thimble-rigging little republics" of Central America that would conspire with the British people and with British advisers in the United States to beat him. Hinting at the arbitration treaty, Mr. Morgan derided the idea of Great Britain having thrown her sword away, and he asked: "What had occurred that Great Britain should smooth our hair the right way and that we should submit to her caresses?"

After the Nicaraguan canal bill had been taken out of the way, the bankruptcy bill came to the front as "the unfinished business." It, however, went over until tomorrow.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed after a lively discussion, in which Mr. Vest (Democrat, of Missouri) held up to ridicule the Secretary of Agriculture.

At 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Under Surveillance.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville has informed the Secretary of Treasury that an application had been filed in Judge Locke's court for an injunction restraining the Captain of the United States revenue cutter Boutwell from interfering with the movements of the alleged filibuster, Dauntless. The Boutwell is lying at anchor near the Dauntless, and is under orders not to allow the filibuster to leave port. The hearing on the application was set for tomorrow, but Attorney General Harmon has notified Judge Locke that the Government could not be ready at so early a date and asked for a postponement, which will likely be granted.

THEY ARE EXONERATED

Reynolds and Hileman
Cleared of Swinson's
Accusation.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD
BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.

North Carolina Railroad Lease Com-
mittee Reports a Substitute Bill—
It Will be Special Order Feb. 16—
A Minority Report.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock yester-
day and was opened with prayer by
Senator McNeill.

Petitions were presented as follows:
Mr. Parler of Randolph—From citi-
zens of High Point, protesting against
disturbing the lease of the North Caro-
lina Railroad.

Mr. Utley—From citizens of Apex,
asking for an amended charter for the
town, and praying that the Seaboard Air
Line be allowed to condemn only fifty
feet on each side of its track.

Mr. Early—From citizens of North-
ampton, asking that the sale of liquors
be prohibited within three miles of Sher-
rill Methodist Church.

Mr. Clark—From citizens of Littleton,
against a dispensary.

Mr. Clark, for the special committee to
investigate the affairs of the Enrolling
Clerk, sent forward the following report:

"TO THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN SESSION.

We the undersigned members of the
committee appointed to investigate the
statements made by Enrolling Clerk, A.
L. Swinson, in the public press, and also
the manner in which his office has been
conducted. By leave we respectfully re-
port to your honorable body that in pur-
suance of their duties they held a ses-
sion on yesterday, and after hearing Mr.
Swinson, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds
and Speaker Hileman, we are convinced
that the Enrolling Clerk has been
grossly extravagant in the management
of his office in that he has employed and
retained on his force a number of assist-
ant clerks when they were not needed;
that neither Lieutenant Governor Rey-
nolds nor Speaker Hileman have forced
or compelled him to employ any extra
force."

On motion of Mr. Parker (Alamance)
the matter was re-referred back to same
committee with instructions to employ
a competent stenographer, and that all
the evidence be taken and reported to the
Senate this morning. A subsequent reso-
lution authorized the committee to em-
ploy assistants and send for persons and
papers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills and resolutions were introduced
as follows:
Mr. Alexander—Joint resolution to
appoint a committee of three Senators
and four Representatives to visit Char-
lotte, inspect the road improvements in
Mecklenburg county and submit a report
to the Legislature.

Mr. Utley—Bill to incorporate Mount
Moriah Male and Female Academy, in
Wake county.

Mr. Butler—Bill to revise and improve
the public school system. An order was
made to print 500 copies.

Mr. Ashburn—Bill to regulate time-
sales of fertilizers.

Mr. Grant (by request)—Resolution to
pay witnesses and counsel before a com-
mittee of the Legislature at the session
of 1895.

Mr. Atwater (by request)—Bill to per-
mit the practice of osteopathy; also re-
lating to stock law in Chatham county.

Mr. Anderson—Bill to amend chapter
75, laws of 1895.

Mr. Cannon—Bill to amend the char-
ter of Southport.

Mr. Yeager—Bill for the relief of Levi
Blount, ex-sheriff of Washington county.

Mr. Persin (by request)—Bill to com-
pel employers of labor by the week to
pay every Saturday.

Mr. Hardison—Bill to amend Senate
bill No. 246, relating to fishing in eastern
waters.

Mr. McNeill—Bill to amend chapter
327, Laws of 1895, to extend the time for
laying off a public road.

Mr. Abell—Bill to amend section 1831
of The Code; also to amend chapter 300
Laws of 1893.

Mr. Justice—Bill to amend chapter
2747 of The Code, relating to meetings of
the Electoral College.

Mr. Ray—Bill to protect creditors and
innocent purchasers of property mort-
gaged in other States.

Mr. Ramsey—Bill to enlarge the pow-
ers of the Railroad Commission.

Mr. Clark—Bill to allow the Commis-
sioners of Halifax county to levy a special
tax; also to establish a dispensary at
Littleton; also to satisfy certain claims
against the University (the last two by
request).

Mr. Lyon—Bill to prohibit the sale of
liquors near West Durham Methodist
church; also to incorporate Durham public
library; also to allow Daniel W. Wilkerson
to peddle in Durham and Orange counties
without paying license.

Mr. Hardison (by request)—Bill to pro-
vide for the treatment and cure of indigent
inebriates.

A letter from the State Treasurer was
read, stating that during the last two fiscal
years the sum of \$49,158.71 was paid out
of the treasury for the support of the peni-
tentiary in excess of the earnings of that insti-
tution.

The bill to provide dead bodies for dis-
section in medical colleges was taken up.
Messrs. McCaskey, Abell and Person of-
fered amendments. Mr. McCaskey read
an editorial from THE TRIBUNE in support of
his amendment. The bill was recommitted.
A memorial from the North Carolina
State Teachers' Association in favor of a re-
formatory was presented by Mr. Person.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives was
opened with prayer by Mr. Lawhon at
10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Representatives Dixon of Cleveland

and White of Alamance, were excused
in order that they might visit the Insane
Asylum at Goldsboro.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills and resolutions
were introduced:

Mr. Babbitt—Resolution that the com-
mittee recently appointed to investigate
the charges of fraud in the recent Sena-
torial contest be required to report on
or before Feb. 13.

Mr. McCrary—Bill to create a short
form of agricultural liens.

Mr. Ormsby—Bill to place Cyrus New-
son on the pension roll.

Mr. Brown—Bill for the relief of W. T.
erry.

Mr. Currie—Bill for the relief of R. O.
Pittman.

Mr. Hancock—Bill to amend the law re-
lating to the Superior courts in Wake
county.

Mr. Arrington—Bill to establish a free
ferry across Roanoke river at Halifax.

Mr. Carter—Bill for the relief of J. P.
Arrington, late sheriff of Nash county.

Mr. Ferrell—Bill to incorporate Ply-
mouth church in Wake county.

Mr. Price—Bill to prohibit the sale of
intoxicants in three miles of Hamilton
Cross Roads Church in Union county.

Mr. Ward—Bill for the relief of Dr.
D. McL. Graham.

Mr. Chilcutt—Bill to create a new
school district on the county line of
Guilford, Davie and Forsyth counties.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill for the relief of W.
J. Parker, former sheriff of Pamlico
county.

Mr. Adams—Bill to amend section
2834 of The Code.

Mr. Hartness—Bill to amend sections
218 and 341 of The Code.

Mr. Elliott—Bill to amend Senate
bill 246.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend an act to es-
tablish a criminal circuit to be composed
of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and
Henderson counties. The amendment
provides that the judge of these courts
shall have civil as well as criminal juris-
diction and that two extra terms of the
court be established, of two weeks each,
beginning respectively on the third Mon-
day in June and the first Monday in
October of each year. These extra terms
are to be for civil suits only.

Mr. Schulken—Bill for the relief of
Moses Williams and B. T. Yates, of
Columbus county.

Mr. Carter—Bill for the relief of A.
H. Ricks, late Sheriff of Nash county.

Mr. Lyle—Bill to protect wild turkeys
in Macon county.

Mr. Hare—Bill to incorporate Chowan
Educational Association.

Mr. Cunningham—Bill to amend sections
42 and 422 of The Code.

Mr. Nelson—Bill to incorporate the town
of Collettsville, in Caldwell county.

Mr. Pool—Bill to amend chapter 485,
laws of 1891.

Mr. Ward—Bill to prohibit the sale of
intoxicants in three miles of Concord
church.

Mr. Gallop—Bill to regulate the sale of
wine made from grapes in Poplar Branch
township in Currituck county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to restore the rules of evi-
dence in certain cases.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to extend the time of T.
J. Reed, tax collector of Buncombe county,
to settle State and county taxes.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill for the
relief of laborers, waiters and messen-
gers in the several departments of
State government, providing that every
laborer, waiter and messenger perman-
ently employed at a salary of not ex-
ceeding \$400 per annum, who serves
faithfully for a continuous year, shall be
entitled to fifteen days leave of absence
with full pay.

Mr. Hancock—Resolution that W. J.
Clanton and M. B. Williamson, succes-
ful contestants from Mecklenburg county,
be allowed their expenses in the re-
lection case.

CALENDAR.

The bill regulating crossing appliances
and equipments on the Currituck and
Camden Railroad used on intersections
of the Norfolk and Southern and other
standard gauge roads, was taken up as
left over at the adjournment of Tues-
day's session. There was a protracted
discussion of the case. Messrs. Han-
cock, Cook and Blackburn were promi-
nent among those opposing the measure.
During Mr. Cook's speech he was fre-
quently interrupted by queries from
members. Mr. Cook complained of the
interruptions, saying that no member
was so treated except himself. Col.
Lusk replied that it was because he was
always in the wrong. Mr. Cook reiter-
ated that he was of opinion it was be-
cause the other fellows were ignorant
and are trying to learn something. Col.
Lusk's reply to this was that they
would be coming to a very poor school.
"I deny the allegation and defy the al-
legator," said Mr. Cook. He proceeded
with his speech, claiming that the
Currituck and Camden was a small ox-
cart road, with no equipment and
purely a local road. The precaution
as to the crossing was right and just, and
the bill should not become a law. There
were a number of speeches in support of
the bill. Col. Sutton called the previous
question and the bill passed third reading.

Mr. Cook, for the special committee
for the consideration of the North Caro-
lina Railroad lease and other provisions
of the bill to prescribe terms upon which
foreign railroad corporations should do
business in the State, was allowed to
submit a report and, as such, sent for-
ward a substitute, which he requested
should be made a special order for Tues-
day, February 16. The report was ac-
cepted and the special order declared by
the speaker.

Mr. Aiken of Transylvania county an-
nounced that he would file a minority
report, but wanted until this morning to
prepare it. He said that dissenters from
the majority report had not been able to
see the substitute offered by the majority,
and he had it on undoubted authority
that material changes had been made in
it, even since the committee met on
Tuesday evening.

The request of Mr. Aiken was granted,
and it was also ordered that 200 copies
of both the majority substitute and the
minority report be printed at once and
distributed.

Twelve o'clock, the special order hour of
the day, having arrived, the bill, by Mr.
Hancock, to restore the control of the
Atlantic and North Carolina Rail-
road was put upon its passage. Mr. Han-
cock was recognized and made a forcible
speech in advocacy of his measure. He re-
viewed the conduct of certain directors in
attempting a fraudulent lease of the prop-
erty, and his action in stopping the transac-
tion by a restraining order and urged that
the proposed bill should be by all means
enacted into law. He spoke for about thirty
minutes.

Messrs. Duffy and McKenzie opposed the
bill, designating it as a dangerous measure.
Mr. Hancock replied that the county of

Craven owning 1,200 shares, and also the
county of Lenoir and others, all large stock-
holders in the road, were behind him as one
man urging the enactment of the bill. Even
the Democratic administration of two years
ago worked for the enactment of a similar
bill. Mr. McKenzie asked the sentiment of
the present Craven county commissioners.
Mr. Hancock responded that they were
unanimous for the bill.

He told Mr. McKenzie that the Demo-
crats, in 1876, at the hour of midnight,
called a meeting and had a receiver ap-
pointed to control the road until Gov-
ernor Vance could appoint the same man
president of the road. He said that the
reason the road had, under the present
management of Mr. Chadwick, paid a
dividend was that his predecessor had
put the road in a first-class condition
and promoted the development of the
trucking industry in that locality, and
the road had therefore paid despite the
mismanagement of the present control-
ling interest.

Mr. Wilson opposed the bill because it
established one more power in the per-
son of the Governor of the State. He
would oppose the bill on that ground
even though the Governor were a Demo-
crat.

Mr. Hauser spoke in support of the
bill, reviewing the recent session of Demo-
cratic directors the night after the elec-
tion, when they changed the by laws so
that that the party could still control
the road's affairs. He referred also to
Democratic misappropriation of funds.
Mr. McKenzie decried the accusation and
charged in return that the Legislature
of 1895 (Republican and Populist) had
cost \$15,000 more than that of 1893, and, if
the present rate were kept up, the Legis-
lature of 1897 would cost \$20,000 more.

Mr. Hauser replied that the reason the
last Legislature had cost so much was
because so many Democratic members
came to the last Legislature, who held
fraudulently obtained certificates of
election and the cost was piled up to
unseat them that the rightly elected Rep-
resentatives might have their dues and
represent the people.

Mr. Hancock called for the previous
question. Ballot by roll call was de-
manded. The vote stood 75 to 23 in
support of the bill. It passed second
and third readings; was ordered engrossed
and sent to the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Additional bills were introduced as
follows:

Mr. McCrary—Bill to create a school
district on the Davidson and Randolph
county lines.

Mr. Conley—Bill to amend chapter 20
of The Code.

Mr. Lyle—Bill to provide for working
convicts on the roads of Lincoln county.

Mr. Odum—Bill to put Geo. W. Grady
of Raleigh on roll as a second class pen-
sioner.

Mr. Crumpler—Bill to revise and im-
prove the public school system of the Stat-
e. The bill provides that the State Board
shall consist of the Governor, the Presidents
of the University and State Normal and In-
dustrial School, the Superintendent of Pub-
lic Instruction, and three educators to be
chosen by the first named members.

There is a provision that the Board shall
be empowered to issue life certificates to
teachers, good in all counties of the State,
and that the Board shall prepare a course
of graded studies to be used in the schools.

House adjourned at 2:15 o'clock until 10
a. m. today.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Feb. 10.—The general tone
in the dry goods market for cotton goods
is unquestionably more confident than it
was a week ago. The change in the
print cloth situation brought about this
week's extensive business is an influence
for good, and there are more indications
than for a long time past that some in-
fluential buyers are disposed to back up
more confident views of the future by
more liberal operations. They are natu-
rally endeavoring to buy at compara-
tively low prices, but find sellers less
amenable than those were a week ago in
a number of quarters on brown and
bleached domestics.

Great Casualty—One Man Killed.

London, Feb. 10.—Information has
been received here that the British
Niger expedition has captured the town
of Bida, the capital of the Foulah tribe.
One officer was killed in the assault
upon the town.

Money to Loan

On Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage
on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings
investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID
COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash
dividends. Loans made promptly in any
part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,
Mechanics and Investors Union,
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that applica-
tion will be made to the General As-
sembly, session of 1897, for a charter to
incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Ben-
efit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9, 1897.

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce
is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the
nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My
stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java
and Mocha Coffee in handsome
package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something
new—a non-alcoholic wine—for
invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could
be used to enumerate all the good
things the store contains, for you
know I am the leader in the grocery
business.

THOMAS PESCU

FOR
Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books
WRITE
CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of
Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous
of engaging in the business hereinafter
set forth and described, do hereby enter
into articles of agreement for that pur-
pose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code
of North Carolina, entitled "Corpora-
tions and Acts of the General Assembly
of North Carolina amendatory thereof,"
that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the
Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the
publication of one or more newspapers,
conducting the business of job printing
and binding and carrying on such busi-
ness as is usually done by printing and
publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is
proposed to be carried on is Raleigh,
North Carolina, and such other place or
places for branch offices as the Board of
Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the
existence of said corporation is thirty
years from and after the dates of these
articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who
have subscribed for stock in said corpora-
tion are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon,
C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B.
Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of
said corporation shall be \$30,000, divid-
ed into 3,000 shares of the par value of
\$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockhold-
ers to increase the amount of said capital
stock from time to time, or at any
time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,
divided into a proportionate number of
shares of the par value of ten dollars
each.

VII. The said corporation may pur-
chase or lease and hold all such real and
personal and mixed property incident to
the business aforesaid and necessary
and useful for that purpose as the Board
of Directors shall determine, and sub-
scription for stock in said corporation
may be paid wholly or in part by the
purchase from the subscriber of property
at such appraised valuation as may
be agreed on between the Board of Di-
rectors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of
stock and stockholders of said corpora-
tion shall not be individually or per-
sonally responsible or liable for the
debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations,
engagements or torts of said corpora-
tion.

IX. The time and place of the first
meeting of the incorporators and subscrib-
ers for stock in said corporation for pur-
poses of organization is hereby expressly
waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned
have hereunto set our hands and seals,
this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior
Court of Wake County, do hereby certify
that the foregoing articles of agreement
and plan of incorporation was this day
proven before me, and the due execution
thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler
and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is
proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill,
the subscribing witness thereto. There-
fore, let the same be recorded according
to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this
16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—
GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the cer-
tificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court
of Wake County, that the following named
persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and
J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of Jan-
uary, 1897, signed and filed Articles of
Agreement for the formation of a private
corporation before said Clerk, and copy of
said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by
said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have
been filed and recorded in this office, as pre-
scribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

Now, THEREFORE, Under the power and
authority vested in me by said chapter 318
of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the
persons signing said Articles of Agreement
duly incorporated, under the name and style
of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the
period of thirty years from and after the 16th
day of January, 1897, for the purposes set
forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all
the powers, rights and liabilities conferred
and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of
the State of North Carolina, at office in the
City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January,
in the 121st year of our Independence, and
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

The Sun.

The first of American News-
papers, CHARLES A. DANA,
Editor.

The American Constitution,
the American Idea, the Ameri-
can Spirit. These first, last and
all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, \$6 a Year

Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday News-
paper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, \$2
a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

One thing to do!
And we do it
To please and satisfy customers.

ROYALL & BORDEN

That's why we enjoy such a large trade. When you
come in our store you will find a complete stock. New,
Finest Quality, Lowest Prices, Polite Salesmen.

No Old Goods Sold for New.

We invite everybody to call and inspect our goods.
Prices guaranteed.

Open at Night.

ROYALL & BORDEN

Leaders of Low Prices.

Fayetteville Street Entrance Through
Stronach's Dry Goods Store. Telephone No. 266

THEY ARE

THE BEST

BRINGING LETTER

From Capt. Jno. P. Leach
of Littleton.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR

IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN—HE WILL
SUPPORT THE

McKinley Administration and Ad-
vises Against Democratic Reor-
ganization.

The following letter we are per-
mitted to publish and we presume
it will be read with much interest.

LITTLETON, N. C., Feb. 1.
Hon. Wm. E. Ashley, Chairman
Democratic Executive Commit-
tee.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of
Jan. 27th inviting me to meet with
the State Executive Committee for
the National Democratic party, to be
held in the city of Raleigh, on
Wednesday, the 3d of February. I
regret my inability to attend this
meeting as I have been confined to
my room for several days with an
attack of the prevailing influenza.

I beg, however, to set forth in
this communication my views as to
the best policy to be pursued by the
party at this time in view of the
present threatened condition of the
elements opposed to the principles
of sound government, as construed
by our platform and organization.

Immediately succeeding the an-
nouncement of the outcome of the
Chicago convention, less than a year
ago, a revolt sprang up in the Dem-
ocratic party which led to its reor-
ganization at Indianapolis and the
nomination of a National Democratic
ticket. Scarcely a shadow of hope
was entertained by its most ardent
friends that the ticket could succeed
in carrying the electoral vote of a
single State. In truth, as the con-
test waxed in its force and intensity,
and the dangers approached, it was
the wish and possibly the noblest in-
tention of the sound money element
of the Democratic party to secure,
by the surest means possible, the de-
feat of the Silver Populist-Dem-
ocratic candidates, and hence a very
large percentage of those that saw
fit to exercise the right of franchise
voted to elect the Republican nomi-
nees, and to defeat the combination
of parties that then threatened cer-
tain ruin to the credit of the nation,
the disorganization of business and
to bring enforced idleness among
millions of industrious people whose
daily bread depended as much upon
a safe and solvent government as upon
sound and solvent money, good at all
times with all civilized people.

I still maintain that we were for-
tunate in entering the contest as
well as securing the object sought.
Still, in the light of events—after
the battle, it is to be observed that
the Free Silver element received in
some sections of the country acce-
rations from the Republican party
quite equal in number to those of
the Democratic party who patrioti-
cally abandoned the principles set
forth by the Bryan, Altgeld, Butler,
Tilman faction.

Evidences are extant that they
will repeat their experiments of
"free silver" if not of free anarchy
and free riot.

It appears that there is no better
course for the patriotic citizens of
any party to pursue than to all join
hands to withstand the onslaughts
of that element, for it is not safe to
rely for security upon any disorgani-
zation in the ranks of a party born
hungry and unwilling to die while
their bones can rattle an alarm to
the "dear people" "for relief" or
"stretch a leg" to reach the pie
counter.

I am happy to state that we are
wanting in those qualities that in
this day and time fit small parties
in North Carolina to stay "in the
middle of the road" waiting the re-
ward of a place to the possible sac-
rifice of political position and honor,
hence we can ill afford to pursue the
phantom of an organization which
must be again abandoned or poorly
sustained if we are confronted with
a crisis similar to the one of 1896.
I am constrained to believe that the
party now in power is best equipped
to stand against the dangerous or-
ganizations of the opposition and to
insure a return of prosperity to the
American people. Requiring a large
percentage of Democratic votes to
insure its return to and continuance
in power, it is not reasonable that
the Republicans will venture in the
direction of radical legislation in the
near future. In fact all the evidences
point to a policy of conservatism,
patriotism and economy to be pur-
sued by the administration of Maj.
McKinley.

The tariff is an issue scarcely to
be considered in this connection

since the last Democratic tariff bill
neglecting many of the industries
nearest my people—lumber, chiefly
—reduced the average tariff rate
very little, and by its failure to sup-
ply sufficient revenue embarrassed
the administration and put it in
financial straits.

For the reasons assigned, I beg to
suggest that I can see no good to ac-
cruing to the principles of the Na-
tional Democratic party by reorgani-
zation at this time. When the Pop-
ulists and the Democrats have form-
ally joined hand for the next battle,
we shall likely see a revolt of many
thousands of honest Democrats who
will be most willing to lend a help-
ing hand to the cause of sound
money and good government.

I am, yours truly,
JNO. P. LEACH.

STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS.

The Southern not a Decent Tram-
way when Taken Possession of
by the Present Management.

CLYDE, N. C., Feb. 9.
To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

I want to congratulate you upon
the courageous, righteous and pa-
triotic position you have taken in
regard to the annulling of the North
Carolina Railroad lease. All that I
say upon this question would, per-
haps, not influence anyone, yet I do
think it the correct thing to do, that
we should always stand by those who
befriend us.

When Col. Andrews and the peo-
ple he represents took charge of the
railroad system in North Carolina it
was not up to the standard of a de-
cent tramway.

All that our railroad system now
is, and all the advantage in has been
in the development of the State is
due to the influence and energy of
those people who are now represent-
ed by the Southern Railway Co.

Millions of wealth have been ad-
ded to our State through their influ-
ence, and accommodations for both
travel and freight transportation
have been provided that equals the
advantages of almost any other State
in the country.

This has often been done under
conditions that would have discour-
aged men of less patriotism than
those who have had charge of the
work.

People of the east do not appre-
ciate the benefits we of the west have
received from this company. Every
member in the present General As-
sembly west of the Blue Ridge knows
these facts personally for himself,
and I refuse to believe there is one,
regardless of party, who will be so
blind to his duty and to his obliga-
tions to his constituents as to fail to
stand by the Southern in its fight,
or what might better be said, its de-
fense against this unholy warfare.

J. WILEY SHOOK.

Around the Lobby.

The members of both the Senate
and the House are getting down to
active work, and the way the new
laws are being enacted and passed
are a caution. They seem deter-
mined to make up for the lost time of
the preceding weeks, and are doing
business in good shape.

Clarence Call, the handsome and
popular Sheriff of Wilkes county, is
in town hobnobbing with the leaders
and telling good stories. Mr. Call
is one of the bravest and most reli-
able officers in the State. Mr. Call
is prominently spoken of as a candi-
date for the Marshalship of the
Western District. His friends are
circulating petitions and working
for him in the most determined
manner.

B. F. McLeon, the popular Coun-
ty Attorney from Roberson county,
arrived in the city yesterday, and he is
the guest of Representative Currie.
He comes over to see what the boys
are doing, as he takes much interest
in political workings.

Representative E. C. Duncan, of
Carteret county, is one of the lead-
ing spirits of the House, and is
prominently spoken of for the In-
ternal Revenue Collectorship of the
Fourth Collection District.

Representative J. Will Roberts,
the gallant young member from Mad-
ison county, is an active member,
true to his constituents, always at
his post and voting with the Repub-
lican party on a strict party vote.
He is a well-known young thorough-
bred who has a bright political fu-
ture before him.

Major W. W. Rollins, from Ashe-
ville, is one of the most prominent
figures in the Senate chamber, and
is a leader among his colleagues. He
has introduced and advocated many
important bills, and is a royal fighter
for his constituents. He is making
a strong fight for the Internal Re-
venue Collectorship of the Twelfth
District, and his friends are making
a strong fight in his behalf.

An Alleged Forger.
New York, Feb. 10.—The trial of John
B. White, of Norfolk, Va., which was sched-
uled for today in the court of general ses-
sions was put over until tomorrow week at
the request of the complainant, R. G. Dod-
son, of Norfolk, Va., who could not be pres-
ent today. White is charged with alleged
forging of bonds of the Mauns Island Shoot-
ing Club, of Norfolk, and selling them in
this city.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Bern
avenue.

Second—John F. Newsom, 225 Blount st.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's,
Salisbury st.

Fourth—E. T. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark,
cor. Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W. Lee Eerson, 515 South
Blount st.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14
Martin st.

Seventh—J. T. Sharpe, Mrs. Hutchings,
West Martin st.

Eighth—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. White-
ley's, 122 New Bern ave.

Ninth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Mar-
tin st.

Tenth—W. T. McCarthy, 138 West
Hargett st.

Eleventh—R. G. Maxwell, 32 Park
Ninth—H. L. Grant, Park Hotel.

Twelfth—George C. Cannon, Harrison
House.

Thirteenth—W. B. Henderson, 320 South
Blount st.

Fourteenth—C. H. Utley, Mrs. Ellington,
236 Newbern ave.

Fifteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North
Wililmington st.

Sixteenth—Geo. E. Butler, 454 Fay-
etteville st.

Seventeenth—E. N. Roberson, Mansion
House.

Eighteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to
tell.

Nineteenth—J. McP. Geddy, Mansion
House.

Twentieth—Dr. Wm. Merriitt, 603
Wililmington st.

Twenty-first—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith,
118 North Wilmington st.

Twenty-second—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern
ave.

Twenty-third—James W. Atwater, Mrs.
M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-fourth—J. A. Walker, 603 South
Wililmington st.

Twenty-fifth—A. M. Scales, 305 Hills-
boro st.

Twenty-sixth—Dr. D. Reid Parker,
Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and
Dawson sts.

Twenty-seventh—D. A. Patterson, 120
Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odum, 120 Fay-
etteville st.

Twenty-eighth—C. D. Barringer, 213
West Martin st.

Twenty-ninth—Dr. J. B. Alexander,
Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Thirtieth—S. A. Earnhardt.

Thirty-first—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jen-
nie Miller, cor. Person and New Bern
ave.

Thirty-second—S. F. Shore, Hotel
Florence.

Thirty-third—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs.
M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Thirty-fourth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn,
Hotel Florence.

Thirty-fifth—L. H. W. Barker, Ex-
change Hotel.

Thirty-sixth—Milton McNeil, D. T.
Johnson, Hillsboro st.

Thirty-seventh—J. M. Dickson, Mrs. Gulick,
425 _____.

Thirty-eighth—James L. Hyatt, Florence
Hotel.

Thirty-ninth—E. F. Wakefield, 16 Bran-
son House.

Fortieth—M. H. Justice, 305 Hills-
boro st.

Forty-first—J. T. Anthony, 305 Hills-
boro st.

Forty-second—George H. Smathers, 527
South Salisbury st.

Forty-third—H. S. Anderson, Mrs.
Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Forty-fourth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S. A. White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro
street.

J. W. Watts, Alexander, _____.

H. F. Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilming-
ton street.

James E. Leak, Anson, _____.

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel,
Room 47.

H. E. Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House,
Room 10.

K. W. White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 130 Fayette-
ville street.

W. W. Drew, Brunswick, _____.

V. S. Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

G. Candler, Buncombe, _____.

J. H. Pearson, Burke, Mrs. Bagley's, E
South street.

A. F. Hileman, Cabarrus, _____.

J. L. Nelson, Caldwell, Park Hotel.

E. J. Burgess, Camden, _____.

E. C. Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel,
Room 61.

C. J. Yarbrough, Caswell, _____.

L. R. Whitener, Catawba, Branson
House, Room 2.

J. E. Bryan, Chatham, _____.

L. L. Renn, Chatham, _____.

D. W. Dewese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuck-
ers, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, _____.

Wm. Platt, Clay, _____.

B. F. Dixon, Cleveland, _____.

J. B. Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDow-
ell street.

Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett
street.

T. H. Sutton, Cumberland, Smith
House, Hillsboro street.

W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison
House.

W. H. Gallop, Currituck, _____.

G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House,
Room 9.

J. R. McCrary, Davidson, Park Hotel.

W. A. Bailey, Davie, _____.

Maury Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones
and Dawson streets.

J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 New-
bern Avenue.

J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South
Blount street.

E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South
Blount street.

J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel,
Room 6.

W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Flo-
rence, Room 6.

W. T. Barrow, Franklin, _____.

S. M. Wilson, Gaston, _____.

T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House,
Room 17.

John Dayton, Graham, _____.

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South
Blount street.

John King, Granville, _____.

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings,
Martin street.

B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison
House, Room 18.

J. C. Bunch, Guilford, _____.

Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South
Blount street.

J. H. Arrington, Halifax, _____.

L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fay-
etteville street.

James Ferguson, Haywood, Mrs. Bag-
ley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs.
Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern
Avenue.

John G. Harris, Hyde, Harrison House

John R. McLelland, Iredell, Park
Hotel.

J. A. Hartness, Iredell, _____.

J. B. Ensley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Mil-
ler, cor. Newbern avenue and Person St.

Claude W. Smith, Johnston, Park
Hotel.

C. M. Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern
avenue.

H. P. Brown, Jones Park Hotel.

E. P. Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.

L. A. Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs. Smith's,
Hillsboro street.

—Lyle, Macon, Mrs. Bagley's, 125
South street.

Sixth—A. J. Moye, Mrs. Hutchings, 14
Martin st.

J. W. Roberts, Madison, 227, cor. Eden-
ton and Person streets.

C. C. Fagan, Martin, Branson House,
Room 10.

J. A. Conley, McDowell, _____.

W. P. Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N Mc-
Dowell street.

Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's,
Wilmington street.

—Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs.
Smith's, Wilmington street.

L. H. Greene, Mitchell, _____.

J. A. Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison
House, Room 12.

H. H. Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern
avenue.

Van B. Carter, Nash, cor. Salisbury and
Martin streets.

D. B. Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison
House, Room 2.

J. T. Howe, New Hanover, _____.

N. R. Rawls, Northampton, _____.

R. Duffy, Onslow, _____.

A. R. Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett
street.

C. M. Babbitt, Pamlico, _____.

W. G. Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel,
Room 15.

Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's,
Wilmington street.

J. H. Parker, Perquimans, Branson
House.

John S. Cunningham, Person, Park
Hotel, Room 68.

Slade Chapman, Pitt, _____.

E. V. Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.

Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison
House, Room 19.

J. J. White, Randolph, Branson House,
Room 9.

J. M. Allen, Randolph, Branson House,
Room 9.

Y. C. Morton, Richmond, _____.

Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park
Hotel, Room 58.

D. E. McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayette-
ville street.

Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, _____.

A. E. Walters, Rockingham, Park Ho-
tel, Room 68.

R. P. Foster, Rockingham, Mr. Brown's,
corner South Wilmington and East
Lenoir streets.

W. McKenzie, Rowan, _____.

Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro
street.

Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Bran-
son House, Room 7.

C. H. Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern
avenue.

R. M. Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern
avenue.

E. F. Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones
street.

R. J. Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboro
street.

J. M. Brower, Surry, _____.

Jos. H. Cahey, Swain, Mr. Brown's, cor-
ner South Wilmington and East Lenoir
street.

E. A. Aiken, Transylvania, J. J. John-
son, corner Blount street and Newbern
avenue.

Atner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson
House.

J. N. Price, Union, _____.

M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount
street.

J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fay-
etteville and Martin streets.

J. P. H. Adams, Wake, _____.

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's,
Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro
street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison
House, Room 8

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.
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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

WE SAY THE BILL SHOULD NOT PASS.

We wish to call the attention of our lawmakers to one fact, and it is emblazoned on the wall as brilliantly as that other wonderful "hand-writing on the wall," and that is: *Pass this bill and destroy the valid CONTRACT made by the North Carolina Railroad in which the State is only a stockholder, and, we ask, what man is there that would invest a dollar in the State of North Carolina?*

Is there a man dare say there are such men? If they did, it would be against all principles of business.

Is there a man who wants to build a Chinese wall around this State and shut out capital and people? Pass this bill, and that is what you do. It is the biggest fool bill ever conceived and contemplated, and we have no hesitancy in saying it.

There is not a section in it, not a provision in it, but what strikes a blow at the interests of North Carolina.

Are we in favor of North Carolina's prosperity or not? That is the question—the vital question.

We understand that the majority of the committee has reported a substitute for the original bill. We have not seen the substitute; but the fact that such is the case, proves, what we have been saying in the columns of this paper, that the bill was rotten, and the majority of the committee is now proposing, we presume, to somewhat purify it so that it will not "smell to heaven;" but a putrid carcass such as the one that has been on exhibition cannot be made over, and the committee, having done the best it could, we have no hesitancy in saying, would be glad if the common scavenger would step in and haul it off the ground.

The minority, who will report a bill against the adoption of the Russell-Seaboard Air Line bill, having been deprived of the privilege of reading and examining the substitute, was not able to make their report until today. Next Tuesday is set for the consideration of the two reports.

We believe the fight has been won already, and that the bill, or substitute, will be killed, as it should be.

THE FOOL BILL.

Think of it! The bill to annul the North Carolina lease contains a provision which says that if *any* agent, should violate the law, the Governor or Secretary of State, at their discretion, may revoke the charter of the railroad, virtually confiscating the property of said road.

If the Governor or Secretary of State by any mischance should get drunk and want to have a "big hurrah time," what might the consequences be?

An agent might be a traitor to the road and purposely violate the law, and up would go the charter and the property be confiscated. Good Heavens! it is possible there are good, reliable men who favor such a fool bill as this?

It is current rumor that Mr. Hoffman's offer of \$400,000 annually for a twenty-year lease of the North Carolina Railroad is not only a "straw bid," but that Mr. Hoffman made it without the consent and knowledge of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line.

GRATITUDE is the only oasis in the desert of human depravity. Reserve it. See?

A SERIOUS QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED.

Discussing the North Carolina Railroad lease, a private correspondent to the editor of THE TRIBUNE says: "The inability of the Seaboard Air Line to pay the rental is a question that ought to be very seriously considered, particularly if the Southern Railway business, which is over fifty-five per cent. of the total, should be taken off the North Carolina road, it might be shown what the effect of the Seaboard Air Line credit was when it built and leased the line to Atlanta. This line, with fixed charges of only about two hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year, destroyed dividend paying power of the Seaboard Air Line companies and has threatened their solvency ever since. To take on a burden of four hundred thousand dollars per annum in addition to this would certainly mean bankruptcy."

"Mr. Hoffman has made his proposition without authority from his stockholders, and in view of recent discussions among the stockholders it is almost certain that any serious attempt on the part of the management to take on this additional burden would give rise to injunctions and prolonged litigation which would utterly prevent, within any reasonable time, the State from securing the high rental, even if the lease should be annulled and the North Carolina Railroad should be free to make another lease. The Southern Railway, in the meantime, would be forced to make other provisions for the large business which it now throws over the North Carolina Railroad, and at the end of all the contest and litigation the North Carolina Railroad stockholders, including the State, would be unable to lease their property or dispose of it in any way on anything like as good terms as the present lease affords. The Southern Railway would certainly not want it, having made other arrangements, and no one else can afford to pay as much for it as the Southern, because no one else can give it anything like the same volume of business."

We ask the Senators and Representatives and our Governor to read the above lines carefully. Certainly they tell the story—the whole story in a nut shell. We ask that these lines be read over and over again. We hold that every vote cast for the bill, with or without amendments, is a vote against the interest of the State and the stockholders and in favor of a corporation. The object is simply to force the Southern Railway to pay an interest on an extravagant valuation or force them to buy it outright. The State nor stockholder does not want to sell the road, because it is a good paying investment as the lease stands. The Governor is not the whole State. He is no more a part of it than we, and we have as much right—ah! more, to say that this lease should die the death of a dog than that the Governor should say that it should pass. We belong to the same party that he does. We believe we voice nine-tenths of the party members, and we know we voice the leading members of it. They are all against the Governor. He stands almost alone in the matter, so far as his party is concerned—white and black.

When this matter was first mooted, before the people understood the relation of the Southern to the North Carolina, and ignorant of the effects of the provisions of the bill, there was a disposition to fall in with the Governor; but after they became aware through THE TRIBUNE, and other reliable sources, what destructive effects it would have upon the State at large, and robbery of the stockholders of their interest money, and the injustice to a railroad company that had established a railroad system throughout the State, reaching its great arms out far beyond, which had raised it from a "tramway" to a great railroad trunk line, enabled it to accomplish more for the State of North Carolina, materially and otherwise, than all things else, there was a change in their minds.

We believe we do not exaggerate when we say hundreds of people have told us with their own mouths, of this change. Loyal to their party leader they thought it but right that they should follow where he led, but after investigation they found it impossible to do this, and some of Governor Russell's warmest personal friends are against him on the lease question, and he knows it.

There is no party principle involved in this matter, and no Republican is under obligation to support the Governor because he is a Republican Governor. This is a material question; it is a vital business question; it is a question so far-reaching in the interest of the State of North Carolina that volumes could be written against its adoption. It is a policy that would retard the progress of the State a generation, if adopted and held together.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, we do not ask you to take our word for it, but we do ask you to read the arguments and objections to this bill carefully and understand the import of their meaning. If you will do this we feel confident that your own intelligence and soundness of heart will decide against this bill or any other bill that destroys the lease as it is now made.

FALSE PRETENSE.

A nice little pamphlet, entitled "Only a Few of the Thousands of Expressions of the Press Concerning the Desirability of Maintaining, in the Interests of the People, the Independence of the Seaboard Air Line," was laid upon the desks of members of the Legislature yesterday morning. To one who enjoys reading press dispatches several months old and editorials hoary with age, the contents of the pamphlet may not be entirely devoid of interest; but to one who lives in the present and is concerned more about what is going to happen tomorrow than with what occurred last fall, it will not be worth the time spent in turning its pages. There is nothing in the pamphlet except the title, and there is nothing in that that has any bearing whatever upon the questions at issue before the General Assembly.

Now what false attitude is it that the Seaboard Air Line is assuming? Who, among all the one hundred and seventy members of the General Assembly has assailed, or even threatened, the independence of the Seaboard Air Line? Has anybody introduced a bill to destroy its independence? Has anybody ever thought out aloud anything prejudicial to the independence of the Seaboard? Nay, verily. The independence of the Seaboard is undisputed. It controls its own railroad lines, runs its trains without let or hindrance, comes when it pleases and goes when it gets ready. Who objects?

But what about the attitude of the Seaboard Air Line toward a competing line of railroad? Ah! there we touch a tender point. The Seaboard is here with its representatives in high places and its hired attorneys, attempting by legislation to destroy the independence of the Southern Railway. It is using all its power to induce the Legislature to make the Southern its tributary. It cannot bear the thought of a rival in the territory in which it operates, whether upon land or water, and it is moving heaven and earth to put an end to the independence of the Southern Railway. The Seaboard is not engaged in a struggle for independence; but it is attempting to tear down and destroy a competing company, although Mr. Hoffman, the President of the Seaboard, would have the Legislature believe that his company courts "legitimate competition." Away with such false pretense.

BETTER STOP AND THINK.

The bills introduced in the Senate and House by Messrs. Clark and Sutton, entitled acts to provide the manner in which railroad companies incorporated under the laws of other States or countries may become incorporated in this State, warns all corporations doing business in this State, placing them on a footing of home or domestic corporations. It is perfectly fair and right that foreign corporations doing business in this State should be placed on the same footing as our own corporations, for are we not inviting capital to the State to help us build it up? But the Governor's bill says they must take out a license, which his Excellency or the Secretary of State can revoke at their sweet wills!

Who ever heard of such an arbitrary proposition? Who will put money in this State and run the risk of having the property thus created confiscated at the will of one of two officers of the State?

Such a proposition is not only absurd, but it is dangerous. Do we want to return to the old States' rights doctrine that brought on a bloody war? That is the principle involved. Does the State of North Carolina want to assume in 1897 the position that South Carolina assumed in 1860? If so, go ahead, gentlemen, and it will not be long until you will find yourself in conflict with the Federal government.

Do we want such a state of affairs? Must a Republican administration of the State of North Carolina reverse history and turn upside down the results of the terrible rebellion, fresh in the memory of all men?

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER FAILED.

Democratic members and others, including our esteemed morning contemporary, made an effort yesterday to muster the Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus last night and bind them by caucus action to vote for the bill to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. But we are pleased to say that there was not a quorum present at the meeting. We fear the *News and Observer's* party lash is not long enough to reach over heads of the Democratic members. We know there are men among them that cannot be whipped into this serious matter as a party measure. It is not such and cannot be made so. There are Democrats who have at heart the interest and welfare of the State and cannot be coerced into a measure that has no politics in it.

We were in Washington City a few days ago and it was our pleasure to meet a number of Senators and Representatives, and what pleased us most, perhaps, of anything that we run against was the universal verdict that Congressman Pearson was one of the most attentive and diligent working members of the House, that he was always found on duty, and more, he is a member that other members regard as sound and safe in an advisory sense. Quick in decision, bright in conclusion and can be depended upon, not only in emergencies, but at all times.

We have a high regard personally for our young Congressman and we predict a brilliant career for him.

THERE is no politics in the bill to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. It is not a political measure in any sense. It is a measure that strikes at the best interests of the State. It is a bill that proposes to displace a railroad company which, by right of priority, is in possession of a railroad for the benefit of another and rival railroad. Those who drafted the bill and favor it know, or if they do not know we can tell them, that the Southern Railway Company cannot and will not comply with the extraordinary and mercenary demand—a demand out of all sense and reason. They can better afford to let the North Carolina go to the demerit bowwows, and build their own line parallel to the North Carolina, and then what becomes of the North Carolina Railroad financially? Take care, gentlemen, what you do.

THE MILK in Mr. Ray's anti-trust bill cocoon appeared when he said in committee last night that the Georgia law had driven the American Tobacco Company out of business in the State. Whenever you hear that a Democrat has introduced a bill in the Legislature to abolish trusts, you may set it down as an attempt to run the American Tobacco Company out of North Carolina.

SOME people are saying there is blood on the moon. It's all a mistake. The only trouble is the other fellow is moon-eyed.

WE haven't heard from Reynolds and Gray since we heard from the mayors and commissioners of Winston and Salem. Daniels was a lucky dog to get that \$100 check. If Reynolds knew then what he knows now, our friend, we fear, would be short just one hundred dollars.

If any man can crack a harder nut than "Nut-Cracker," please rise up and speak. We are looking for that man. We have a chromo for him.

Ray's Anti-Trust Bill Killed.

The Senate Judiciary Committee last night, by a decisive vote of six to two, killed Mr. Ray's anti-trust bill. It was expected that several gentlemen, prominent in various lines of business in different parts of the State, would appear before the committee, but none of them put in an appearance. Several gentlemen of this city were in attendance.

Mr. S. Otho Wilson addressed the committee briefly, saying that he had no interest in the bill except as it might affect the Farmers' Alliance. The bill would destroy the business agency of the Alliance. He wanted an exception made in favor of the Alliance.

Mr. C. M. Busbee spoke for three large mercantile houses. He said that the first section would destroy the trade of Raleigh. He had a long list of articles sold at specific prices, including groceries, medicines, hats, shoes, furnishings, etc., all sold under an agreement to maintain uniform rates. The bill makes such an agreement indictable. The largest tobacco manufacturers could not do business in the State because their goods were put upon the market at uniform prices under agreement with dealers. School book contracts would be unlawful under the bill.

Mr. E. S. Parker, of the committee, thought that every one who buys goods should have the privilege of selling them at whatever price he pleases. He declared that the Georgia trust law, from which the bill under consideration was copied, was a great success. Mr. W. C. Stronach, a grocer, who has been in the business thirty years, said that the bill would run brokers and jobbers out of the State. He argued that the effect of the bill would be injurious alike to dealers and consumers.

Mr. E. L. Harris, merchandise broker, addressed the committee at some length, showing the practical operation of the bill. He said it would result to the advantage of Richmond merchants, abolish the jobbing business in North Carolina and put up prices.

Mr. Ray told some things he knew about the operation of the Georgia act, declaring that it has driven the American Tobacco Company out of business in the State.

There were several colloquies in which most of the members of the committee took part. When the vote was announced, Mr. Parker said that a minority report in favor of the bill would be presented.

The Watson-Black Contest.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The contest brought by the 1st Populist for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Thomas E. Watson, for the seat in the House, now filled by Mr. Bl. ck, from the Tenth Georgia District, will, so far as Elections Committee No. 1 is concerned, be settled tomorrow. It was really decided a fortnight ago in Mr. Black's favor. At that time an informal vote was taken, which showed that the committee were practically unanimous in their belief that Mr. Watson had not made a case sufficiently strong to justify the unseating of Mr. Black. During the past few days Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, one of the members of the committee has been engaged in writing the report which will be submitted to the committee tomorrow, and which there is reason to believe will receive the indorsement of all the members.

If any objection be made to the report it will rest upon certain matters of detail not directly affecting Mr. Black's right to the seat. In no event, it is asserted, will there be a minority report expected that Mr. Watson would avail himself of the privilege usual in such cases of arguing his case on the floor when it comes up in the House. If there be no minority report, however, Mr. Watson will have less excuse for appearing in person, and it is not believed in that case that he will appear.

The Baptist Young People's Society.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the national executive committee of the Baptist Young People's Society, held in Chicago today, it was decided to hold the annual convention in Chattanooga next July. The meeting had been promised to Brooklyn, but, owing to excessive railway rates and the holding this year of the Tennessee Centennial, the offer was reconsidered. At least 15,000 people will be in attendance. Work on Chattanooga's new auditorium is being rushed to get it in readiness for the occasion.

He Never Reached the Jail.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 10.—A special to the Chronicle from Saluda, S. C., says the first outrage committed in that county took place Sunday afternoon about five miles from town. The negro was captured, but never reached the jail, and those who are supposed to know most say nothing. Saluda is one of the new counties recently organized.

Turns It All Over.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 10.—The Old Dominion Preserving Company this morning executed a deed of assignment to the Blochberg, trustee, conveying all their assets, consisting of their plant, stock of change, fixtures and books for the benefit of their creditors.

The liabilities of the company amount to \$60,000; the assets are not stated. After the recording of the deed the Blochberg, through his counsel, Mr. Allen G. Lins, filed his bill in the law and equity court, praying to be appointed receiver, which appointment was accordingly recommended by Judge Minor, fixing the bond of the receiver at \$20,000.

This was immediately given, and Mr. Blochberg, as receiver, took possession of the business and will, after disposing of the inventory, continue the manufacturing of the raw materials which formerly belonged to the company.

The officers of the Old Dominion Preserving Company are Judge Cunningham, president; H. D. Mead, secretary and J. A. Graut, treasurer.

The Bruisers.

New York, Feb. 10.—B. B. Fritzsche left this city at two o'clock this afternoon on the Baltimore & Orono road en route for Carson City, Nevada. The Australian was accompanied by Martin Julian, his brother-in-law and manager; Dan Hickley, his partner; and Ernest Roeder, the lawyer. The party will not go direct to Nevada, but will stop at Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City and give exhibitions.

Laury Bob appeared in the best of spirits and full of confidence as to the result when he meets Corbett in the ring on March 17. He said: "I know him hitherto, and I am going to win again. I see nothing to prevent it."

In Receiver's Hands.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10.—O. H. Root was today appointed receiver of the Bankers' Exchange Bank. The institution closed its doors last December and re-opened January 7th, by order of the State Bank Examiner. At the time of re-opening the deposits were \$100,000. Since then, however, the deposits have been reduced 75 per cent. by withdrawals. The action today was a voluntary liquidation and the bank claims to have four times the amount of deposits bills receivable. The receiver expects to pay depositors in full within thirty days.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

Ocala, Fla., Feb. 10.—The Ocala Blue River Phosphate Company, an application of Edgar H. Allen, as trustee of bondholders, was placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge W. J. Hocker today. The amount involved is estimated to be from one to two thousand dollars. Z. C. Chambliss made receiver and left this noon for Lurline to take charge of the same. M. Oppenheimer is president and E. Gregoire secretary, both of Park, France. The American directors are E. S. Gaudin, J. M. Stripling and de Ray.

Six Thousand Visitors.

New York, Feb. 10.—The attendance at the National Cycle show in the Grand Central Palace was fully up to the average of previous days and the return show that up to tonight 60,000 people have visited the exhibition. Boards of trade interests today centered in the election of officers for the ensuing year and A. L. Gamford, of Elyria, Ohio, was elected President unanimously.

The Treasurer's Report showed receipts aggregating \$134,804 and expenditures amounting to \$121,242.

Means Fight.

Athens, Feb. 10.—The torpedo boat commanded by Prince George, second son of the King of Greece, has sailed Crete. Before the fleet departed Prince George was given a grand reception. The prince declares that he would prevent the Turkish troops sent from Smyrna, the news of whose despatch to Crete created intense excitement here, from debarking in the island. Advice received in Athens states that the town of Retimo, Crete, has been set on fire several places by Mussulmans.

Sentenced to Death.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 10.—Alexander Terrell, the negro who outraged Mrs. Jackson, a white lady in the outskirts of this city last December, pleaded guilty to the charge this morning and was sentenced to death. The crime was escorted Terrell to the court house and subsequently to the jail, where he was followed by a large crowd, but beyond a few jeers and bad curses, no demonstration was made.

Woolcott's Movements Uncertain.

London, Feb. 10.—The movements of United States Senator E. O. Woolcott, who is visiting the continent in the interests of bimetallism, are reported to be very uncertain. All that is known of his plans is that he will return to London on February 20th and sail for New York on board the steamer Adriatic on February 27.

Democrats Voted for Hinckley.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 10.—The vote for United States Senator voted stood Pickler 49; Kyle 24; Goodlykoonia 16; Flowman 10; Hinckley 9; scattering 1. The Democrats left Kyle and voted solidly for Hinckley.

Changes in Official Staff.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this morning a number of important changes were made in the official staff, the action being due, primarily, to the death of President Roberts.

Women Will Vote.

Boston, Feb. 10.—The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments today voted to report an amendment to the Constitution striking out word "male," thus giving to women the full right of suffrage.

Wont Close on Sunday.

London, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons today the bill providing for the closing of public houses on Sundays was rejected by a vote of 209 to 149.

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BAPTIST CONVENTION

Second Day in Session—
Attendance Increased.

PROCEEDINGS FULL OF INTEREST

MANY FORCIBLE ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

Three Sessions Held Yesterday—
Subjects Discussed Before the
Convention—Program For Today
Given.

The preliminary devotional exercises of the B. Y. P. U. convention were conducted yesterday morning by Rev. J. A. Shaw.

Dr. C. S. Blackwell, the president, called the convention to order. Mr. Joe F. Wray, of Chapel Hill, acted as secretary.

The president appointed the following Committee on Enrollment: J. D. Moore, J. D. Sykes, S. M. Parrish and C. S. Burgess. The committee reported seventy delegates in the church.

Dr. J. J. Hall, of Norfolk, was present and made some remarks upon the origin of this and similar organizations. The Union has two purposes: First, gathering; and, second, training.

Mr. John D. Robertson, of Louisville, Ky., expressed his pleasure at finding himself once more in North Carolina, and especially at being present at this convention.

Rev. Mr. Tatum, a returned missionary from China, said that he was glad to see that several missionary talks were on the programme. He impressed on the convention the hopefulness of the situation in the foreign fields.

The Committee on Constitution reported through Mr. J. W. Bailey. The constitution was adopted.

Mr. Ray invited the convention to attend some special exercises at the Institution for the Blind at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. John T. Pullen, of Raleigh, spoke on "Personal Consecration." Many pronounced this one of the finest religious addresses they ever heard.

Mr. Pullen first pointed out Christ as our only perfect ideal. He told how God sends His spirit to help us follow Christ. Elijah cried to God, "Give me a double portion of Thy spirit," and David prayed, "Take not Thy holy spirit from me." The holy spirit is a gift—a free gift—which the Lord bestows upon those who ask Him and are ready to use this precious gift.

Mr. John T. Pullen, of Raleigh, spoke on "Personal Consecration." Many pronounced this one of the finest religious addresses they ever heard.

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may see a large amount of misery and suffering caused by too much food or by food which has been poorly prepared, yet God only knows how much injury results from gorging the mind with undigested and indiscriminate reading. But if our mental food is well prepared and well digested, we may be sure we shall at least gain some degree of mental culture.

Dr. Carter said newspaper reading alone was not sufficient food to meet the demands of a progressive mind. The speaker said that the editors of all newspapers were not Solomon or, if they were, then they were very often away, and left their Rehoboth in charge. It was only the reading of newspapers to the exclusion of all other literature against which Dr. Carter protested.

Literature is now cheap and the best books may be bought at a small cost. Indeed literature is so plentiful now that it is almost a distinction not to have written a book.

Intelligent reading is a great pleasure. The thoughts of the world's great men have survived dynasties, outlived empires and republished the ages, a heritage more precious than silver and gold. But the country is also flooded with worthless books. It is a safe plan when one of the new "Trilby" novels comes out to wait a year or two before reading it; if it has any real worth it will survive a few years. Some people have so dwarfed their minds and injured their souls by trashy reading that they have no taste for good literature. Don't you pity a man who has eaten bad food until he has no taste for good food?

Don't try to read everything was Dr. Carter's advice in closing. He gave illustrations of Lincoln and other great men who had only a few books, but knew them well.

REV. J. D. ROBERTSON'S TALK.

Rev. J. D. Robertson, of Louisville, Ky., spoke along the same line, emphasizing the duty of our young people to direct the reading of others in proper channels. The people are going to read something, and it is for us to try to direct their choice. The success of our missionary efforts depends upon the proper literature, books which set forth the needs of the mission fields, for instance, being placed before the people. If we supply this kind of literature, the Lord will do the rest. We should read and study the Bible, and teach others to do the same. Our study of the Bible should be thorough and methodical.

REV. W. H. CULLOM SPEAKS.

Rev. W. H. Cullom, of Wake Forest, made a practical talk on "How to use our Bibles." There are three ways people read their Bibles, with the eyes only, with the mind, and with the heart.

Prof. Cullom expressed the fear that many read only with the eyes without getting any history. A young lady told the speaker that she got less from the Bible than any other book. The trouble with many of these people is that they fail to look at the Bible also as a history.

Those who read only with the mind use simply a cold, calculating intellect.

It is well to use the heart in reading the Bible, but not the heart only, for this will bring us to regard the book as the heathen do the Koran, a book simply handed down from the skies. The true method is to combine the mind and heart in reading the Scriptures. Then we will see the Bible also as a history, as the product of human experience, given by God through men, whose hearts were actuated by the same influences which stir us today. Along with the Bible, geography, chronology and history must be studied. Prof. Cullom read several passages from the Book, illustrating his meaning. He closed by referring to the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the Bible.

At Night.

The prayer and praise service was conducted by Rev. Jesse D. Moore, Red Springs.

DR. BARRON'S ADDRESS.

At 8 o'clock Rev. A. C. Barron, D. D., of Charlotte, spoke on "Where and for What Does Christ need the Baptist Union People of North Carolina?" Dr. Barron began with an eloquent description of Christ's affection for the young; the youngest of the Apostles was permitted to hold the Saviour's head on his bosom. The necessity of thorough organization of the young was emphasized. Christ wants young men in business. So many of the business men in our cities now are young men, yet so few of them are in business for Christ. More Christian young men are wanted in politics. A man can serve God as well at the ballot box or in the legislative hall as elsewhere. Especially are Baptist young people needed in the church of Christ. The time is past when young people are not wanted to take an active part in the church. The Young People's Union draws no line of demarcation between the young and the old, but rather draws them together, and they stand side by side with their elders serving the Lord. These Unions are training schools for better service in the church.

What are they needed for? That the Lord Jesus may pour His infinite fullness into them. He wants to develop you. He wants you to receive more of His light and grace and life into your soul. Dr. Barron gave a beautiful comparison between the sun and the sun of righteousness. He wants you to know how to live, to take you and lead you. The speaker in closing gave an eloquent description of an old soldier swearing the young men to eternal veneration of the principles of Lee and Jackson upon the tomb of Lee, but, added Dr. Barron, I would swear them not to the dead past, but to the living principles for which Christ died.

REV. JNO. D. JORDAN SPEAKS.

Rev. John D. Jordan, Secretary Southern B. Y. P. U. Auxiliary, Birmingham, Ala., spoke on "The Young People's Society the training school in doctrinal emphasis and denominational loyalty." It gave him great pleasure, he said, to make his first speech in North Carolina on this occasion. He paid the usual compliments to the ladies. The man who arranged the choir was like a fellow selling potatoes, he put the best looking in front.

Addressing himself to the subject Dr. Barron said the words "He poured out his soul unto death" struck him with force. Jesus died with a broken heart when a young man. This is the age for young people. Much is heard of young people's societies. The first organization of this character was the Young Men's Christian Association, then followed the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which was supplanted by the denominational societies. The B. Y. P. U. is a training school, not for the young in years, but for the young in Christian experience. They require training for all are at first babes in Christ and must be fed on the sincere milk of the word.

First, the Union is to train them spiritually so that they may grow in grace

and power. The old idea that baptizing converts was like branding cattle and then turning them loose without any more care, has passed away. We want to train our young people to be spiritually minded.

The Union is to train the young intellectually also. The Christian religion appeals to the reason. The most reasonable thing on earth is to be a Christian and live a noble life. We want the people taught to reverence the Bible as the Jews revered the ark of the covenant. The Bible is the guide book of life, the source of joy to the human heart.

The Union trains us in doctrine and denominational history; a preacher cannot preach the Bible without preaching doctrine. The gift stream of our history has had to flow through troubled seas, and there are many things in the lives of our noble men to encourage and help the young.

Dr. Jordan then referred to the social side. Satan has had a monopoly too long on this side of our life and we want our young people to realize that the society royal, in which the barons of God live, is the mingling together of God's children on this earth. The members of our churches must be acquainted. It is pitiful to hear Christians asking, "Shall we know each other there," when they don't know each other here. The young are to be trained in regard to Christian finances. The truth of the words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," are doubted because they are not practiced.

Dr. Jordan again referred to the growth of denominational societies. We should emphasize the denomination because of the principles it stands for. Some of the principles for which the Baptist contend were enumerated, namely, the inspiration of the Scriptures, a converted and baptized membership, individuality in religion, and their peculiar views on communion.

Resolutions were introduced and referred to a committee, asking the Legislature to grant dispensaries in towns where they are asked.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional Exercises, Rev. M. L. Koster, High Point.

Practical Hints, Methods, Plans, Organization, Development, for the benefit of those who have not yet organized the young people, and others who are meeting with difficulties. Conducted by Rev. J. Q. Adams. Followed by ten-minute talks by N. B. Broughton, Raleigh; Rev. M. E. Parish, Salisbury; Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Fayetteville.

Address—Charity Work for Young People, Archibald Johnson, Editor Charity and Children, Raleigh.

Address—The Reflex Influence of Our Orphanage, Rev. M. M. Jones, Maxton.

AFTERNOON.

3:00—Devotional Exercises, Rev. James Long, Goldsboro.

Address—The Endowment of the Holy Spirit, Rev. Len. G. Broughton, Roanoke, Va.

Address—Religious Life in our Schools, Prof. E. L. Middleton, Cary High School.

Address—Religious Life in our Colleges, Rev. A. C. Cree, Wake Forest.

NIGHT.

7:30—Prayer and Praise, Rev. Livingston Johnson, Greensboro.

Address—Christian Citizenship, John A. Oates, Editor North Carolina Baptist, Fayetteville.

Address—What our Young People Can Do for Missions, Rev. John E. White, Cor. Sec. Baptist State Convention.

Address—The Social Feature of Young People's Societies, Rev. J. A. Rood, Wilson.

The following delegates arrived yesterday: F. B. Davant, W. J. Mallory, Rev. M. E. Parish, of Salisbury; Rev. G. P. Bostick, China; Rev. W. R. Cullom, Wake Forest; A. Johnson, Thomasville; A. E. Dickerson, editor of Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.; N. L. Shaw, Warrenton; Rev. John T. Edmundson, Littleton; Rev. J. Paul Spence, Kingston; Rev. C. B. Williams, Norfolk, Va.; J. D. Sykes and W. H. Holmes, Elizabeth City; J. G. Blacklock, Rockingham; John D. Robertson, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. S. J. Montague, T. S. Sprinkle, Dr. A. C. Barron, S. G. Carey, F. D. Ledcho, Charlotte; J. H. Rich, G. E. Branson, C. L. Yates, M. N. Bennett, W. O. Roeser, H. A. Rowe, D. M. Pressley, R. D. Steveson, W. P. Etison, T. S. Memory and J. A. Gavin.

EMANCIPATION ASSOCIATION

In Annual Session Last Night in Representatives Hall.

The session of the Colored Emancipation Association of North Carolina, held last night in Representatives hall, was most interesting and in every way successful.

There was a large attendance and the meeting was in progress until 11 o'clock.

Rev. R. H. W. Leak was made chairman and Scotland Harris served efficiently as secretary.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. Fuller. Prof. S. J. Atkins of Winston delivered an able address on "Intelligence vs. Ignorance—The Common Schools, Their Importance and How to Improve Them."

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the general status of affairs in the State so far as the colored race is concerned, and especially so far as pertained to legislation looking to the betterment of the negro and the representation of their rights.

The committee reported quite lengthy resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

THE TRIBUNE will, in tomorrow's paper, publish the resolutions in full, together with the very able address of Prof. Atkins.

The Association also elected officers for the ensuing year. There is quite a number of them. These will also be published in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

During the evening there were a number of interesting speeches by prominent members of the society.

THE BATTLESHIP'S SQUADRON

THEY COVER A DISTANCE OF OVER TEN MILES.

Flash Lights Cast Great Paths of Light up and Down the Coast and Out to Sea.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10.—It is, of course, impossible to obtain definite information regarding Admiral Buce's plans, but it is generally believed here today that the dispatch boat Dolphin is now engaged in an attempt to run into Charleston harbor undetected by the fleet. The Dolphin sailed southward Monday evening, and it is said that Lieutenant Commander Clover, who is in charge of her, was instructed by the Admiral to attempt to run the blockade. The searchlights of the squadron were kept flashing across the sea until late last night, but the Dolphin did not put in an appearance. The ships held their positions of yesterday all today, the men on the various vessels engaging for several hours in exercising their secondary batteries. Towards nightfall signals were hoisted by the flagship, and in response to them the Amphitrite, Marblehead and Columbia moved further out to sea and to the southward. The stretch of water covered by the battleships is thus extended for a distance of more than ten miles. From the steeple of St. Michael's church tonight the flash lights of the warships may be observed as they cast great paths of light up and down the coast and out to sea. It is supposed that the fleet is engaged in an effort to detect the Dolphin. Neither the Indiana nor the Massachusetts joined the fleet today, though it is said that both vessels are expected to coal at Port Royal tomorrow. The Newark, which has been engaged on police duty at the mouth of the St. Johns river for some days, is now coaling at the same place. This has given rise to the rumor that the Newark will join the fleet off Charleston on tomorrow.

Mayor Smith and a committee of reception and entertainment visited Admiral Buce on the flagship New York at noon today and extended the privileges of the city to the fleet. The Admiral, his staff, and the senior fleet officers were invited to attend a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow to meet Secretary Herbert; also to attend a reception to Secretary Herbert on that day and a ball on the 19th inst. Admiral Buce expressed his gratification at the attentions shown and said he would endeavor to accept the invitations. All the ships in the locality that can enter the harbor will do so before the Secretary's arrival, and it will be made convenient for the officers to accept the hospitalities tendered. The Admiral would not say much of the details of the blockade but said he anticipated a most instructive and valuable season here.

The Iron and Steel Trade.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The dissolution of the steel rail pool was the dominant theme of discussion in the iron and steel trade today.

Luther S. Bent, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, said this afternoon that the first of the break in prices had been to abnormally increase business and that orders for nearly 200,000 tons of steel rails at the \$20 rate had been received by Eastern companies since Friday last, the contract being divided between the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Lackawanna, Cambria and Bethlehem companies. The contracts, Mr. Bent believed, would not have been executed before June or July if the cut had not taken place. Asked whether he thought the cut would extend beyond the \$20 basis, Mr. Bent said: "That is a question that will largely depend upon the attitude assumed today by the Illinois Steel Company. If it fails to adjust matters, it will be no surprise to me if rates further decline."

American Spinners Losing the Market.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Consul Grinnell, at Manchester, England, has sent the State Department a statement of the large amount of cotton yarn exported from his consular district the past year (1896) to the United States, aggregating 1,300,000 pounds. Much of this, which includes a great variety of "counts," is of the finer qualities used by manufacturers of small fancy wares and electrical and other wire covers, and shows just where the American spinners are losing a market which they might find very profitable. The table shows 332,996 pounds of 70s, 131,439 of 70s, 120,617 pounds of two sixties, 97,750 of two hundred and less amounts of sixty specific varieties.

Bertie Court Notes.

Windsor, N. C., Feb. 9.—The February term of Bertie Superior Court convenes next Monday, His Honor Judge Robinson presiding. Judge Robinson presided here the last two terms, and he liked this place so well that he has exchanged with Judge Timberlake. There are more than fifty cases on the State docket for trial, including four cases of house breaking in the night time, and stealing, one of which was the breaking into a dwelling house, breaking open a trunk and stealing money; one for breaking into a store house and attempting to steal; the other, in which two white men, Dave Todd and Bill Wood, are charged with breaking into a smokehouse of D. Ed ward Medlin, which was in his enclosure, and carrying off about four hundred pounds of meat. Mr. Medlin recovered his meat, and the prisoners acknowledged at the preliminary examination that they took the meat. There are now sixteen prisoners in jail waiting trial, which is the largest number that has been there at one time in many years.

Your correspondent has conversed with a number of Populists, who approve the course of Senator J. M. Cord in supporting Mr. Pritchard for Senator, and there are very few that do not endorse him.

Weather.

Washington, Feb. 10 (8 p. m.)—For Virginia—Increasing cloudiness during the day, probably followed by showers in the afternoon or night; easterly winds.

North and South Carolina—Partly cloudy, with local showers; easterly winds; slightly warmer in North Carolina.

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MEDICUS, SR., MEDICUS, JR.

JUNIOR'S "BOLD AND ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS" AS CHARGED BY

Senior Defended With Increased "Boldness."

MR. EDITOR:—It is with much regret that I notice that my "bold and erroneous statements" have been made the occasion for an attack upon you by Medicus, but at the same time I hope to make some amends by assuming to act in your defense.

The events of 1874 are too far in the past for me to make assertions of my own actual knowledge. But the source of my information is such, and from parties of such unimpeached veracity, that I am constrained to assert still more boldly that there was no practical successor in sight for Dr. Grissom at the time when his supersession was contemplated. At the same time, however, I must admit that the death of two physicians of this State, both of whose reputations were coextensive with the boundaries of the State, has robbed me of the source of my information, and unless someone else, unknown to me at present, shall volunteer corroboration, my statements must stand as they are—subject to public judgment as to their erroneous-ness. One of my informants was the "one exception" before referred to.

Dr. Grissom's reputation as an alienist transcended the bounds of the State. As a practical administrator of the various interests of an insane hospital, no one could deny his fitness. And his possession of the savoir faire, so necessary in public officials, was known to all. This is the combination of qualities that I deny that any one else in the State, so far as was known, possessed at the time referred to, save one. It must also be remembered that at that time all the asylum interests were centered at Raleigh; and that the successful administration of asylum matters in those days depended to a greater degree than now on a general acquaintance with the citizens of all sections of the State, and this wide circle of acquaintances Dr. G. possessed and, not least, knew how to use for the best interests of the State.

I fail to see how any physician of this Commonwealth is disparaged by this statement. It can hardly be expected that physicians in general practice should be acquainted with insanity, save in its very general manifestations; and I am almost sure that there is no physician in this State, outside of those who have been associated for a more or less extended period with the insane, who would arrogate himself as fitted to treat insane people. And even if such a physician exists, does it follow that he is fitted for the business management of a hospital for insane?

"Medicus" also takes issue with you on the (my) assertion that there are physicians in the State who possess training in excess of that possessed by the present incumbents when inducted into office. Strange! I wonder if he has a file of family almanacs. I have one and unless it too is in error—or my eyes deceive me—several names appear therein besides those of the Superintendents of the three State Hospitals for Insane. And some of these names are described there as "Assistant Physicians"—and (under correction) the by-laws of one at least of our State Hospitals directly clothe the Assistant Physician with the power of the Superintendent, in his (Superintendent's) absence. Where are the two Faisons, Hilliard, Summerell, Ivey, Taylor, Ross and possibly others?

How many years does W. W. Faison's name appear Assistant Physician at Goldsboro? Does Ivey's at Morganton? Does Taylor's at Morganton? Their politics? I don't know. It is not germane here.

Now if "directorship of the Raleigh Asylum"—he possession of large private practice, "the management of hospitals during the war," etc., constitute such valuable criteria for availability as superintendent of an insane hospital, why does Dr. Murphy, with comparatively small experience in private practice—no directorship, no training in war hospital, but only "some years (4) in an asylum in Virginia," why does he loom so far ahead of his brethren at the other hospitals?

For the remainder of Medicus' article, I do not see that I am responsible, save for the suggestion of his train of thought. It seems to me that, instead of criticising Mr. Backburn and urging the whole Legislature to a course of action in accord with his views, the better plan would be to let the Legislature make what laws they will, the more especially as they are sworn to exert themselves for the best interests of the State.

But, Mr. Editor, why is this great cry from the Democratic press for the preservation of the present management of our hospitals for insane? No such cry for the other State institutions! If it is such a grievous wrong to change one why not the other?

I am reminded in this connection of an amusing incident, told me by a friend, as occurring at the time of the Charleston earthquake. A patient at the Morganton hospital had a sweetheart who had gone to Tennessee. He was overheard during the excitement accompanying the earthquake, praying most earnestly and fervently for his own preservation, and of all his friends in North Carolina, "but," finally he added, "dear Lord, if you must destroy North Carolina, for God's sake, save Tennessee."

Finally, in view of their frantic clamor for the Asylums, I ask, Mr. Editor, would it be ungenerous to become suspicious of an esoteric Senegambian?

MEDICUS, JR.

CHAPEL HILL NEWS.

The Tar-Heel—In Raleigh—The Scientific Society and Other Interesting Matters.

Chapel Hill, February 10. Mr. S. S. Lamb has been elected to fill the vacancy on the staff of the Tar-Heel, caused by the resignation of Mr. E. K. Graham.

Messrs. Joe S. Wray, '97, and W. S. Green, "Med." are in attendance upon the Baptist Young People's Union. Dr. Hume also expects to attend if he recovers sufficiently from his attack of la grippe.

The Eliza Mitchell Scientific Society held their monthly meeting in the chemical lecture hall yesterday evening. The following papers were read:

"Notes on the Design of Certain Highway Bridges," by Major (ait); "Some Missing Links," by Prof. Cobb. Major Cobb described a number of the more common spans and trusses used in the construction of bridges, accompanying his explanations by drawings which showed the features to which he referred. Some accounts of the mathematical computation involved in building bridges, where both lightness and strength were necessary, were given. Means for the improvement of the unsightly, and often badly constructed bridges, seen on most of our country roads, were suggested.

In "Some Missing Links" Prof. Cobb gave an account of some of the "links" which have been more recently added to the chain of evolution. The skeleton of the animal found in Java, which was supposed to be the one thing needful to establish the relation existing between man and his simian kindred, is not now generally considered genuine by scientists. Although Dana accepted the theory of evolution just before his death, he refused to admit the genuineness of the Javan animal. Although the differences between the lowest types of man and the highest type of the next known species is not so great as that existing between some of the lowest forms of living creatures, yet, in the latter case, scientists are generally willing to overlook the break; but when it comes to establishing man's kinship to the species below him, they are not quite so willing to bridge the gap.

RAILROAD RATES AND PASSES

SENATE COMMITTEE TO REPORT THEIR CHAIRMAN'S BILL UNFAVORABLY.

Senator Butler Pleads for His Pet Bill, but Says all His Eloquence Cannot Save It.

Senator Butler's bill to reduce railroad rates and prohibit the issuing of free passes and reduce salaries of officials was formally condemned to the table yesterday afternoon, so far as an unfavorable report from the Railroad Committee will tend to put it there.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that the bill was recently exhaustively argued pro and con, before the committee in the office of the Railroad Commission, and that a lengthy report of the discussion was published in these columns.

Yesterday afternoon the bill was further considered by the committee, there being no visitors present except a TRIBUNE reporter.

Senator Butler made a lengthy argument in support of his measure and in answer to the unfavorable argument presented during the general discussion. He was followed by Senator Person, who argued the impossibility of legislating for the reduction of officials. The cuts, he said, will all fall upon the laborers, conductors, engineers, etc., who could least bear the reduction. So far as the prohibition of passes was concerned he was heartily in favor of such a measure. There were expressions of disapproval from every member except the chairman (Senator Butler). All were of opinion that the enactment of the bill into law would work far more harm than good. Senator Ramsey stated that he had introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday morning, which would extend the powers of the Railroad Commission so as to enable them to make any changes that may be necessary in the adjustment of rates regulating passes, etc.

Senator Justice moved that with all due respect and deference for chairman Butler, the bill be unfavorably reported. This was carried with one dissenting vote. Senator Butler said he saw that no eloquence on his part could change the opinion of his fellow committeemen, and he therefore yielded as gracefully as he could to the inevitable.

A Blizzard is Raging. St. Cloud, Mich., Feb. 10.—Through-out the central and northern part of this State a blizzard is raging and all trains coming from the West are delayed.

University Professors in Trouble. Beria, Feb. 10.—The government has ordered the prosecution of several university professors who recently signed a declaration in favor of the striking dock laborers at Hamburg.

W. H. Quick, Esq. This is the young man against whom A. L. Swinson, Populist, Chief Enrolling Clerk of the present session of the Legislature, kicked because of his color. Be it remembered that Mr. Swinson owes his position, as clerk, to the active, substantial support which Mr. Quick's race and party gave him.



Mr. Quick is a successful lawyer, and a Republican in politics, but conservative at all times, unobtrusive, and very popular in his county. He wrote and published a very authoritative history of the Negro Race. He is also the only colored Notary Public in the State. He is thoroughly competent for any duties imposed upon him by the public or private interests and bears an excellent character.

It is said that Mr. Quick is a man of wide influence and a useful citizen. The House of Representatives bounced Mr. Swinson for insubordination by abolishing the office of Enrolling Clerk. The resolution is now pending before the Senate for concurrence.

THE RACE FOR POSTMASTER

VALIANT DEEDS OF DARING—THE "YELLERS" FOR FREEDOM AND PROTECTION.

The Fellow After a Government Job and How the Chief of a Bureau Feels. Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 10.—The race for the postmastership of Charlotte is becoming exciting and enlisting so many hitherto passive politicians in the fight, that the only way for the government to prevent a fragmentary party is to open another post office here. One is not sufficient to meet the wants of the hungry, who have waited, year after long years, for some "government pay." Now the citizens feel the weight of incumbersome petitions as they are rolled out to them for signatures. Verily the applicants have done deeds of daring, have sacrificed the comforts of home, have spent sleepless nights serving the party in its direst extremity, and when there were but a "handful of Republicans" to yell for "freedom and protection," the applicant was one of the few martyrs to the just cause. Quizzically the interviewed listen to these truly angelic partisans, and if anyone be in sight, he would note a wink suggesting "doubt," but not so expressed in words. For to doubt an applicant's claims means the loss of many hours in hearing his defense and proof of loyalty. But let the harvest here be over then, to Washington will he the bread and butter brigade, and the "bored" will be transferred from Charlotte to Washington.

Did you ever hear a newly appointed chief of a bureau at Washington soil quizzed? With the picture of despair written all over his face, hair disheveled, eyes blurred, mouth out of place, ears drooping, fingers cramped, he sneaks off into the corridors, mentally counting the number of applicants who forced themselves upon him within the hours he should have devoted to departmental work. If his thoughts were articulated they would read: "Would that I never were born—whence came so many idiots?—are all men fools?—am I to be talked to death?—it is a conspiracy to drive me mad. But, hold! my brain is fevered, my brow is hot, am I going mad?" A janitor comes along, sees his condition, hastily hoists a window, and with fresh air he revives and goes back to his room, where he finds twenty able bodied men looking for a government job. The forces of Nature are spent, and he falls prone upon the floor, when every living soul of his auditors run to get something to revive him. When they return the door is locked, and the attending physician orders that the patient be kept strictly alone for a fortnight, when full recovery is assured. Then who wants to dispense government patronage? Now don't all answer at once—though at tended by possible fatal results, there are thousands ready to die in the cause.

Dr. E. Q. Houston, of Davidson, N. C. and an applicant for the Assayer's place at the mint here, is well fortified with good signers to his petition. He has the faculty of that most excellent institution—Davidson College—spread all over it. Starting from home with such backers insures him a collection of equally strong ones among his fraternity and connections elsewhere. Meek lenity expects the appointment, and the doctor is the county's choice.

Charlotte seems to be with THE TRIBUNE in relation to the North Carolina Railroad lease question. Another arrest today—Ben Robertson a colored boy, charged with arson of a dwelling. Perhaps another candidate for the gallows.

Mr. T. T. Pace, of Raleigh, is in the city. The contract for the construction of the Elizabeth College will be let out tomorrow.

FIELDS vs. CREWS.

Argument in the Granville County Election Case being Heard.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections heard argument on the case of Fields vs. Crews, the Granville county contested election suit.

The committee expects to be able to submit their report very soon. Mr. Fields, the Democratic contestant, bases his suit upon the grounds that a number of votes, sufficient to give him a majority over Mr. Crews, should be thrown out because there were too many names for magistrates voted for on them. There is no indication but that Mr. Crews, the Republican Representative, will pursue the even tenor of his way undisturbed, and a report adverse to contestant Fields will be sustained in the House. The committee will not allow contestants in election cases to thwart the will of the people upon such flimsy technicalities.

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A FLUCTUATING MARKET

With Sugar Still in the Lead.

EFFECTS OF LEGISLATION FEARED

BEARS RUNNING TO COVER ON SUGAR STOCK.

Tobacco Feverish—The Railways Showed Slight Gains—Coal Stocks Heavy—Industrials Gaining in Strength.

New York, Feb. 10.—In some respects the stock market today was almost a counterpart of that of yesterday. During the greater part of the session the railway list ruled firm, while the industrial group developed renewed weakness. Sugar, however, proved to be an exception. It ran down to 110½ soon after the opening, a decline of ¾ from last night's closing bids, but rose 1½ on free purchases to cover short contracts. The bears were induced to cover by the news that an active demand prevailed for refined sugar, and that an advance of ½ cent per pound had been made. American tobacco was extremely feverish, dropping from 70 to 68½, rising to 70½, reaching to 68½ and closing at 69½. Rubber preferred broke 5 to 6 and the common 1½ to 1½, with a rally to 70 and 100 respectively. Lead yielded half per cent, for both common and preferred. The investment grade of the trusts is the main cause for the persistent selling of the industrial shares. It is long thought that the developments will have an influence upon legislation later on. As nearly as can be ascertained the offerings continue to be largely for the short account.

In the railway list there were general slight gains, the unexpected good showing made by the St. Paul Company for the first week of February having had a strengthening influence. The dealers, however, were almost entirely professional. The coal stocks were heavy, on rumors of selling of Lackawanna by the Astors, Delaware and Hudson full 1½ and J. C. 1, but later partially recovered. Among the specialties, Illinois steel dropped ¼ to 32½, and rose to 34½. Manhattan was somewhat higher. Speculation closed quiet and firm in tone. Transactions were 137,688 shares, including 33,000 sugar and 17,900 tobacco. Bonds were lower today. Total sales were \$2,186,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 10.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent; last loan at 1½, and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 per cent. Bar silver 64½. Selling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84½ for 60 days and 4.86½ for 90 days demand. Posted rates 4.85 and 4.87½. Commercial bills 4.83 and 4.84. Government bonds steady. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds lower. Silver at the board was dull.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	112
pref'd	50
American Sugar Refinery	112
pref'd	101
American Tobacco	69½
pref'd	100
Atchafalpa	148
B. & O.	15
Canadian Pacific	50
C. & O.	174
Chicago & Alton	162
C. B. & Q.	74
Chicago Gas	72
Delaware & Lackawanna	152
Del. & C. F.	148
Electric	34
General Electric	35
Illinois Central	92
L. E. & W.	154
pref'd	66
Lake Shore	153
L. & N.	50
L. N. & C.	50
Manhattan Consolidated	89
M. & C.	15
Michigan Central	89
Missouri Pacific	22
Mobile & Ohio	20
Nash & Chat.	67
U. S. Gordan	67
pref'd	98
N. Y. Central	93
N. Y. & N. E.	37
N. Y. & W. pref'd	164
Northern Pacific	141
pref'd	28
N. W.	104
pref'd	153
Pacific Mail	25
Reading	25
Rock Island	67
St. Paul	76
pref'd	133
Silver Certificates	64
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	94
Union Pacific	174
Walsh	64
pref'd	154
Western Union	82
W. & L. E.	2
pref'd	98

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	106
B	104
C	98
L. A. B. 4's	95
N. C. 4's	101
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
U. S. 6's, def.	5
U. S. T. R. S.	64
U. S. F. D.	62
U. S. 4's reg.	111
coup.	112
So. Railway 5's	95
con.	89
pref'd	28
S. C. 4's	107
U. S. new 4's, Dec.	122
Coup.	122

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Feb. 10.—Treasury balances, Coin, \$123,475,362; currency, \$56,484,287.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—The wheat market was bulled on sentiment during the morning hours of today's session and, after noon, it broke on news and the snow storm. Local traders were willing and anxious for prices to advance and, with that desire actuating them, bought in excess of their ability to carry. Finding that beyond a certain point prices would not rise, they undertook to realize, such action precipitating a break of 1½ cents from the outside. May wheat opened from 76½ to 76½, sold between 77½ and 76½, closing at 76½—i. e. under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing 7c lower.

Corn—Corn was not greatly affected by the early strength of wheat. The popular form of trading in this market during the morning was to buy and sell at the same price, so that scalpers found their operations not unprofitable, if they were not profitable. The weakness in wheat near the close caused corn to drop in price. May corn opened at 24, sold between 24½ and 23½—closing at the inside ½ and ½ under yesterday. Cash corn sold at steady prices, but the break in futures, after cash trading, was concluded, resulted in an easier feeling.

Oats—The same conditions which prevailed in the corn market, were present in the oats. Trading was of a very light order and consisted mainly of insignificant scalping transactions in which the loss or gain, owing to narrow fluctuations, was not great. Oats worked with the other grains later in the day. May oats closed at three-eighths lower than yesterday. Cash oats weak and ¼ cent per bushel lower.

Provisions—A very listless action was noted in provisions. The hog market was depressed by heavy receipts and to coincide with it, provisions declined.

May pork closed 7½ lower; May lard five cents lower and May ribs 5½ lower. Domestic markets were fairly active and firm.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
February	77½	74½
May	76½	76½
July	73½	71½
CORN—		
February	22	21½
May	24	23½
July	25	24½
OATS—		
February	15½	15
May	17½	17½
July	18½	17½
MESS PORK—		
May	7.75	7.72½
July	7.85	7.85
LARD—		
May	3.85	3.82½
July	3.95	3.92½
SHORT RIBS—		
May	3.97½	3.97½
July	4.05	4.05

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; hard spring wheat patents \$4.15 to \$4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents \$3.95 to \$4.10; hard wheat bakers' in sacks \$2.75 to \$2.85; soft wheat bakers' \$3.00 to \$3.35. No. 2 spring wheat 74½ to 76½. No. 2 red 84½ to 87. Mess pork \$7.60 to \$7.75. Lard \$3.70 to \$3.75. Short ribs \$3.80 to \$4.00. Dry salt shoulders \$4.25 to \$4.50. Short clear sides \$4.12 to \$4.25. Whiskey \$1.17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 10.—Cotton easy; middling 7 3/16; net receipts, 1,600 bales; gross receipts, 1,600 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,400 bales; to the Continent, 1,400 bales; forward, 1,400 bales; spinners, 94 bales; stock, 281,724 bales.

Total today—net receipts, 17,756 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,400 bales; to the Continent, 1,400 bales; forward, 1,400 bales; spinners, 94 bales; stock, 281,724 bales.

Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,696,002 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,405,977 bales; to France, 523,329 bales; to the Continent, 1,420,625 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, none.

Cotton futures closed steady at the decline; sales 175,700 bales; February 6.76; March 6.78; April 6.84; May 6.91; June 6.96; July 7.01; August 7.01; September 6.78; October 6.68; November 6.68; December 6.68.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair, prices favor buyers; American middling 3 3/16 to 3 3/8; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,400 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 20,000 bales; American 16,300 bales.

Futures opened quiet, demand moderate; American middling, 1 m. c.—February and March, 3.52; March and April, 3.53; April and May, 3.54; May and June, 3.55; June and July, 3.55; July and August, 3.56. Futures steady; tenders, 100 bales new dockets.

1 m. c.—Cotton—American middling, 1 m. c.—February and March, 3.52; March and April, 3.53; April and May, 3.53; May and June, 3.54; June and July, 3.54; July and August, 3.55; August and September, 3.55; September and October, 3.48; October and November, 3.48; November and December, 3.48. Futures closed barely steady at the decline.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10. Strict good middling 6½; Good middling 6½; Middling 6½; Receipts on market yesterday 40 bales;

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 10.—Cotton futures steady; sales 59,700 bales; February, 6.57; March, 6.59; April, 6.65; May, 6.71; June, 6.75; July, 6.80; August, 6.69; September, 6.45; October, 6.38; November, 6.39.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 10.—Flour dull, easy; winter wheat low grades \$2.30 to \$2.35; do fair to fancy \$3.50 to \$4.00; do patents \$4.75 to \$5.00; Minnesota clear \$3.50 to \$4.00; patent \$4.10 to \$4.50; low extras \$2.30 to \$2.50.

Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra \$3.30 to \$3.60; good to choice \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Wheat—spot market dull, weaker with options; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 92½; ungraded red 73½; No. 1 Northern —. Options opened weak and closed weak; No. 2 red, February 83½; March 84½; May 84½; July 79; September 76.

Corn—spots dull, weaker; No. 2, 2½ in elevator, 24½; No. 2, 2½ in elevator, 24½; No. 3, 24½. Options were moderately active and weak at 14½; decline; February 28½; May 28½; July 29½.

Oats—spots more active, easier; options dull, weaker; February 21½; May 21½; July 22½. Spot prices—No. 2, 21½; No. 2 white 24; mixed western 21½.

Hay quiet; shipping 55; good to choice 72½ to 77½.

Hides firm, moderate demand; wet salted Havana selected, 35 to 50 pounds, at 7½; Texas dry, 21 to 25 pounds, 12 to 13.

Wool firm, moderate demand; domestic fleeces 16 to 23; pulled 18 to 21.

Beef steady, quiet; family \$9.00 to \$10.50; extra mess \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Butter—fancy firm; State dairy 10 to 19; do creamery 14 to 20; Eggs 21 to 21½.

Eggs firm; State and Pennsylvania 16; ice house, per case \$2.00 to \$3.00; western fresh 15½; Southern 14½ to 15½; limes 12½ to 13.

Cottonseed oil stronger, good demand; crude 20; yellow prime 23½ to 24½.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6.15; do in bulk 3.65 to 3.70.

Rosin quiet; strained, common to good \$1.70.

Turpentine quiet at 28½ to 29.

Rice firm, fair demand; domestic fair to extra 32½; Japan 44½.

Molasses quiet, easy, moderate demand; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 22 to 23.

Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3½.

Coffee quiet and active, unchanged to 5 points down; March \$9.20; May \$9.35; July \$9.45; December \$9.50; spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 9½.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 10.—Cattle—receipts, 13,000; market steady; common to extra steers \$3.60 to \$4.00; stockers' and feeders' \$3.25 to \$4.15; cows and bulls \$1.80 to \$3.85; calves \$3.00 to \$4.10; Texas \$2.10 to \$4.30.

Hogs—receipts 37,000; market easy; heavy packing and shipping lots \$3.30 to \$3.50; common 3.50; to choice mixed \$3.30 to \$3.50; choice assorted \$3.50 to \$3.60; light \$3.40 to \$3.50; pigs \$3.20 to \$3.35.

Sheep—receipts 12,000; market steady; inferior to choice \$2.50 to \$4.00; lambs \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject and accept, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 20th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY, Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

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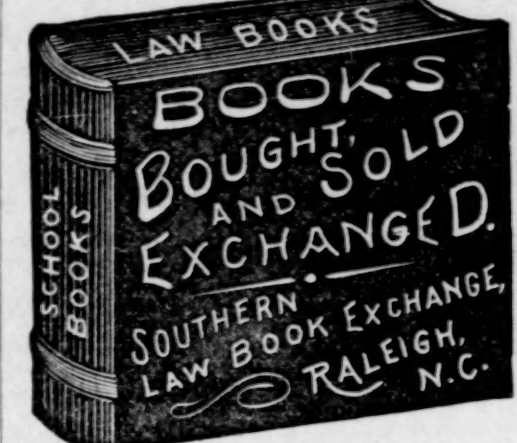
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3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville, and Keyville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points south; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:30 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keyville, Richmond, at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:00 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

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